Annual Police Administration Report of the Province of Bombay including Railways

For the Year 1938

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
tainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
mbay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

Price—Annas 7 *or* 9*d*.

1940

532/73
9-7-73

14847

CONTENTS

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Charge.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., officiated as Inspector General of Police, from the beginning of the year to 2nd June 1938 inclusive. I assumed charge as Inspector General of Police on 3rd June 1938, and continued to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

	From	To
In the Northern Range—		
Mr. A. S. Holland ..	.. 1st January 1938	.. 26th October 1938.
Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E.	.. 27th October 1938	.. 31st December 1938.
In the Southern Range—		
Mr. J. W. Rowland ..	.. 1st January 1938	.. 16th March 1938.
Mr. J. T. Tanner ..	.. 17th March 1938	.. 6th November 1938.
Mr. A. S. Holland ..	.. 7th November 1938	.. 31st December 1938.
In the Criminal Investigation Department—		
Mr. F. E. Sharp ..	.. 1st January 1938	.. 20th November 1938.
Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E. ..	.. 21st November 1938.	31st December 1938.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. (*a*) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 147,340 as against 152,815 in 1937—a net decrease of 5,475 cases under all classes.

(*b*) The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 32,569 while those dealt with by the Magistrates direct amounted to 9,327 giving a total of 41,896 as against a total of 39,344 in 1937—an increase of 2,552 cases.

(*c*) The total non-cognizable crime numbered 105,444 as against 113,471 in 1937—a decrease of 8,027 cases.

(*d*) The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

(*e*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 29,225 in 1937 to 32,569 in the year under report—an increase of 3,344 cases.

(*f*) Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have decreased from 10,119 in 1937 to 9,327 in 1938—a fall of 792 cases.

Statements "A" and "AA"—Part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. (*a*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding 4 years was as under :—

1934	18,607
1935	18,630
1936	18,440
1937	20,627
1938	24,607

(*b*) The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Province including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1934	26,993
1935	26,058
1936	26,059
1937	29,225
1938	32,569

(*c*) The figures for 1938 are the highest during the last five years showing an increase of 3,344 under all classes as compared with those for the previous year. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported showed an increase of 3,980 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and a decrease of 636 under minor offences under Special and Local Laws (class VI).

(*d*) The increase under classes I to V was shared by all districts except East Khandesh and Ahmednagar. The increases most marked were Ahmedabad (1,298), followed by Kaira (926), Bombay Suburban District (291), Broach (189), Sholapur (176) and Surat and Thana (166).

(*e*) The increase of 3,980 cases naturally requires some explanation. The reasons for this increase and for other unsatisfactory features in this report, I am discussing later on in paragraph 53.

Suffice it to state here that in Ahmedabad the cause is reported to be due to more rigorous and insistent registration of crime than was previously the case, particularly in connection with cases of mischief and trespass affecting agriculturists which were sometimes whittled down into non-cognizable offences, so not registered. In Ahmedabad also criminal intimidation (section 506, Indian Penal Code) is now cognizable with the result that 78 such cases were lodged during 1938 against 1 for 1937. Of these 11 were maliciously false and 37 were otherwise excluded. This indicates clearly the tendency of the public to take undue advantage of this section to invoke Police assistance in petty quarrels which amount to nothing more than mere abuse. One must recognise the fact that Ahmedabad is a rapidly expanding

city: not only is the population increasing in numbers and in its cosmopolitan nature, but suburban developments are taking people further out, so increasing the area to be policed. Such expansion must inevitably lead to an increase in crime. In Kaira district, the increase of 926 is attributed to the activities of three or four gangs of outlaws who were responsible for serious offences. In their wake, local bad characters took advantage of the disturbed conditions of the district to commit additional offences. The worsening economic condition of the Dharallas is reported as another contributory factor for this increase in crime.

As regards increase of 291 in the Bombay Suburban District, this requires no explanation in view of the fact that the shortage of Police in this district has been the subject of complaint for several years. The situation has been gradually worsening as Government are well aware. The proposal to put the urban parts of this district with a larger Police staff under Bombay City is therefore all the more welcome for the benefit of the public.

As regards the increases in the remaining districts, Broach, Sholapur, Surat and Thana, no particular reasons can be ascribed. In Thana, one contributory factor perhaps is the externment of bad characters from Bombay who reside in Thana or Kalyan and increase the work of the Thana Police.

(*f*) In only two districts was there a reduction in crime under classes I to V, viz., East Khandesh (117) and Ahmednagar (34). This decrease is nominal and calls for no remarks.

(*g*) In regard to class VI, there has been a decrease of 636 cases in the year under review.

The Ahmedabad District recorded the highest increase (455), followed by Poona (290), Bijapur (221) and Kolaba (174). The districts responsible for the decrease are Sholapur (464), Thana and Belgaum (456), Nasik (168) and Broach (134). The increase in the Ahmedabad District has been reported to be due to the efforts of the City Police under the Public Conveyances and Gambling Acts. To keep down gambling, several raids were carried out with satisfactory results.

The increase in Poona, Bijapur and Kolaba districts was mainly in cases under the Public Conveyances Act and was due to greater activities of the Police under the Act.

The decrease on the other hand, has been attributed to various reasons, such as some change in the procedure due to changed conditions, greater discrimination in sending up cases under the Public Conveyances Act, as also to improvement brought about by enforcing the rule of the road in the past.

Reported serious crime.

4. (*a*) The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1937 and in the year under review were :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Murders	407	422
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	138	151
Dacoities	183	189
Robberies	503	685
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence ..	5,073	5,985
Thefts including cattle thefts	8,097	9,308
Receiving stolen property	332	299
Total ..	14,733	17,039

These figures show an increase of 2,306 cases when compared with the figures for 1937.

(*b*) The quinquennial average for 1933–37 of serious crime under the heads—murder, dacoity, robbery, rioting and house-breakings, as also that for the year 1938 is given below for purposes of comparison :—

	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Rioting (Serial No. 9 of Statement "A").	House-breakings (Serial No. 29 of Statement "A").
Quinquennial average of					
1933–37	296	138·40	321	164·60	4,388
1938	337	152	381	196	5,054

(*c*) The increase in serious offences amounting to 2,306 over last year's figures is in part due to the general increase in crime. Also some of these cases registered as serious are often technical offences : for instance, that of a woman drowning herself and her child is technical murder. In Kaira district, the activities of four gangs of notorious outlaws produced the inevitable increase in house-breakings, robberies and dacoities. In Ahmedabad City, the criminal had his own way in the outskirts where Police arrangements are inadequate : his activities were partly curbed by the posting of special Police patrols temporarily in those areas. In Ahmedabad district, there was a notorious gang under Umar Bhut which was responsible for an increase in different forms of serious crime.

Incidence of—
(a) Cognizable and
(b) Serious crime
per thousand of
population.

5. (*a*) The latest figures from other Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1937. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Province.

(*b*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1936 and 1937 under classes I to V was :—

		1936.	*1937.*
1.	North-West Frontier Province	3·31	3·44
2.	Central Provinces and Berar	3·05	2·96
3.	Sind	2·80	2·92
4.	Punjab	1·78	1·93
5.	Assam	1·63	1·58
6.	United Provinces	1·27	1·39
7.	Bombay	1·09	1·22
8.	Bihar	1·11	1·14
9.	Bengal	1·09	1·05
10.	Orissa	·82	·89
11.	Madras	·93	·82

(*c*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1936 and 1937 was :—

		1936	*1937.*
1.	Central Provinces and Berar	2·53	2·45
2.	North-West Frontier Province ..	2·14	2·26
3.	Sind	1·81	1·95
4.	Punjab	1·24	1·33
5.	Assam	1·21	1·17
6.	United Provinces	1·02	1·10
7.	Bihar	·90	·91
8.	{ Bengal	·92	·87
	{ Bombay	·78	·87
10.	Orissa	·67	·72
11.	Madras	·66	·57

(*d*) As regards the strength of the Force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province where there are no different branches in the Force), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1937 per Policeman was :—

		1937.
1.	Assam	4·24
2.	Sind	3·87
3.	Bihar	3·35
4.	Central Provinces and Berar	2·70
5.	United Provinces	2·34
6.	Bengal	2·29
7.	Orissa	2·15
8.	Bombay	1·69
9.	Madras	1·67

(*e*) A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Province, district by district, during the year 1938 is attached to this Report as Appendix "A".

(*f*) The incidence of total crime and serious crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Province, including Railways, in 1938 works out to 1·46 and 1·01 per thousand of population, as against 1·22 and ·87 respectively in the preceding year.

(*g*) The Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri Districts maintain their position of remaining respectively at the top and at the bottom in the order of criminality with their respective incidence of crime, viz., 7·26 and ·35 per 1000 of population.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. (*a*) Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the numbers of cases for disposal during the year under report, and for the preceding year were :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Indian Penal Code	24,106	28,876
Class VI	9,326	8,922
Total ..	33,432	37,798

(*b*) The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,433 as against 1,262 in 1937, leaving 36,365 cases for investigation against 32,170 in the previous year. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (1) (*b*), to total cases for disposal dropped very slightly from 3·77 to 3·76 in the year under review.

(*c*) In some reviews the freer use of Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, has been advocated, but it is impossible to be dogmatic on this score. Very often a case may appear to be insignificant but in reality, if looked into, it turns out to be the pointer to other more serious cases subsequently committed. Hence I am not convinced that too extensive use of this Section can be made, particularly in connection with offences against property.

Excluded cases.

7. (*a*) The numbers of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact were as under :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	3,857	4,775
Class VI	240	269
Total ..	4,097	5,044

(*b*) The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal under the two categories stood as under :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	16·00	16·53
Class VI	2·57	3·01

Similar percentage in respect of the excluded cases under all classes works out to 13·34 during the year under report as against 12·25 in 1937.

(c) Of the 5,044 cases excluded during 1938, 1,186 were compounded as against 889 in 1937 giving a percentage of 23·51 against 21·69 in 1937. Of the 1,186 cases compounded, 624 offences were of grievous hurt and hurt as against 543 giving a percentage of 52·61 against 61·08 in the previous year.

Maliciously false cases.

8. (a) Of the 4,775 excluded cases under the Indian Penal Code, 728 were classed as maliciously false as against 559 in 1937—an increase of 169 cases. The percentage of these cases to the total number for disposal was 2·52 as against 2·31 in 1937.

(b) Prosecutions were ordered in 269 cases during the year under review as against 205 in 1937. Of these 269 cases, 100 ended in conviction and 133 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 36·95 against 36·67 in 1937 and 33·82 in 1936.

(c) The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 73·52 as against 74·15 in 1937. The difference in the percentage is negligible and calis for no remarks.

Pending cases.

9. (a) The total number of cases, under all classes, pending at the close of the year under report stood at 6,405 as against 4,945 during 1937. According to classes they were :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	4,065	5,618
Class VI	880	787
Total ..	4,945	6,405

The total number of cases pending with the Police was 1,435 and with the Magistracy 4,970, as against 1,022 and 3,923 respectively, in the previous year.

The increase was of 1,553 cases under Indian Penal Code with a drop of 93 cases under class VI.

(b) The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last two years has been as under :—

Percentages.

Year.	*With Police.*	*With Magistrates.*	*Tatal.*
1937	3·06	11·73	14·79
1938	3·79	13·14	16·93
Difference ..	+0·73	+1·41	+2·14

The increase in cases pending with Magistrates was marked in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bombay Suburban District and Thana :—

	1937.	*1938.*	*Increase.*
Kaira	126	398	272
Ahmedabad	643	813	170
Surat	63	189	126
Bombay Suburban District	56	172	116
Thana	295	373	78

10. (*a*) Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 26,100 cases as against 24,234 in 1937, an increase of 1,866 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

Year.	*Indian Penal Code.*	*Class VI.*	*Total.*
1936	14,859	7,458	22,317
1937	16,036	8,198	24,234
1938	18,246	7,854	26,100

(*b*) A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of, and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found as Appendix " B ".

11. (*a*) The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 8,459 as against 6,610 in 1937—an increase of 1,849 cases. This was perhaps to be expected in view of the fact that the number of offences for disposal during the year was much larger than in 1937.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

(*b*) The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) was as under :—

1937.	*1938.*
27·27 ..	.. 32·40

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the number of undetected cases has gone up from 6,375 to 8,169, giving a percentage of 39·75 in 1937 to 44·77 in the year under review. The districts mainly responsible for this increase are—Ahmedabad (527) followed by Kaira (368), Poona (141), Belgaum (85) and Bombay Suburban District (76).

12. (*a*) Out of 16,208 cases decided by trial, 15,323 ended in conviction as against 15,435 out of 16,362 cases tried in 1937. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·53 as against 94·33 in 1937 under all classes, and 90·95 against 90·67 respectively under the Indian Penal Code.

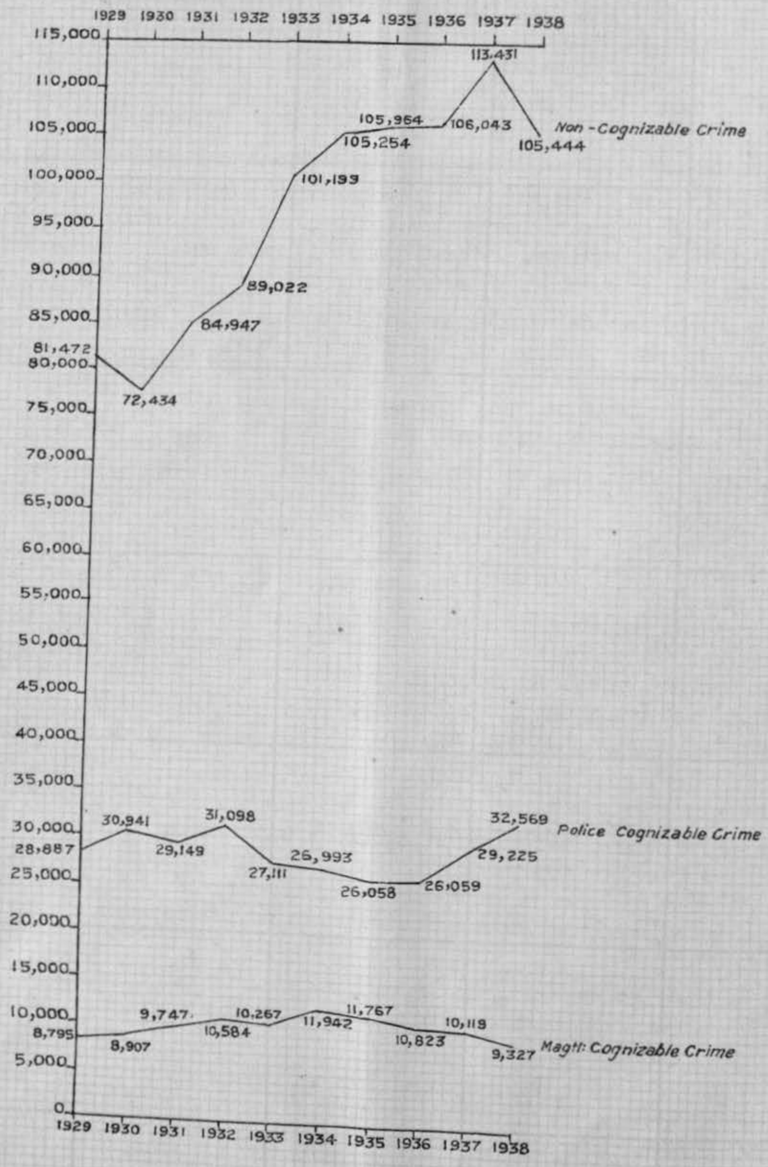
Police cases decided by trial.

(*b*) Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Murders, homicides and attempts at murder ..	67·41	73·50
Dacoities	78·26	68·25
Robberies	80·23	89·72
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement "A", Part I) ..	90·26	90·52
Thefts including cattle thefts	94·63	93·52
Receiving stolen property	95·56	95·81

These percentages are on the whole satisfactory.

REPORTED CRIME
1929 TO 1938.



G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1939.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 819 as against 803 in 1937. Out of the 651 cases tried, 493 ended in conviction and 158 in acquittal or discharge as compared with 658, 490 and 168 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 75·72 as against 74·46 in 1937. Out of the remaining cases, 6 were withdrawn, 1 case was dropped as the accused died during trial and 161 were pending at the close of the year 1938. Districts returning high percentages are G. I. P. and M. &. S. M. Railways (100·00), Ratnagiri (88·88), Bombay Suburban District (87·50), Kanara (83·33), West Khandesh (82·22), Dharwar (82·14), Panch Mahals (81·39), Kaira (80·85), Satara (80·00), Broach (78·26), Ahmedabad (76·92), Sholapur (76·59), Poona (74·41) and Nasik (72·34), East Khandesh returning the lowest percentage (53·85).

Sessions cases.

14. (*a*) Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,634 in the year under review as against 9,088 in 1937, a decrease of 454 cases.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

(*b*) Of the 8,634 cases dealt with, 7,441 were brought to trial, of which 7,344 ended in conviction as against 9,088, 7,831 and 7,692, respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·69 as against 98·22 in the preceding year.

15. (*a*) The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1938 without the intervention of the Police under all classes was 9,327 against 10,119 in 1937 (*vide* graph—paragraph 2), the number convicted being 5,046 against 5,242 in the previous year.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

(*b*) Out of the above, the true cases under the Indian Penal Code numbered 5,679 (classes I to V) against 6,094 during the previous year. Of these, 1,782 ended in conviction as against 1,599 in 1937 giving a percentage of 31·37 in respect of convictions to cases tried against 26·23 in the year before. Corresponding percentages under all classes were 54·10 against 51·80 in the year before.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was 31,185 as compared with 28,889 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 38,430 as against 34,858 in 1937. Persons released without being brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) numbered 657 as against 598 in 1937, giving a percentage of 3·00 of the total arrested as against 3·11 in the previous year. Of the 38,430 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 28,111 of whom 18,830 were tried during the year and 11,674 were convicted, giving a percentage of 61·99 of the total tried against 65·22 in 1937.

Statements "A" and "AA", Part II—Persons in Police cases.

This fall in the percentage is disappointing. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the Indian Penal Code at the end of the year was 8,214 as against 6,220 in 1937.

Statement "B", Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

17. (*a*) Reported non-cognizable crime dropped from 113,471 in 1937 to 105,444 in the year under review—a decrease of 8,027. This decrease, to a great extent, is due to the exclusion of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, which are dealt with in the Motor Vehicles Administration Report, so not now included in this Report.

(*b*) The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 112,531 as against 119,524 in 1937. Of the former, 88,300 were tried and 75,019 ended in conviction against 95,450 and 84,376 respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 84·95 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 88·39 in 1937. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal was 66·66 against 70·59 in the preceding year.

Statement "B", Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable crime.

18. 149,687 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before the Courts in 1938, as against 157,545 in the previous year. Persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 6,262 as against 8,968 in 1937; of the 118,860 persons tried, 83,217 were convicted and 35,643 discharged or acquitted, as against 126,995, 91,077 and 35,918 respectively in the year preceding. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts were 70·43 and 55·59 as against 71·71 and 57·81, respectively, in 1937.

Statement "C"—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen in 1938 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 8,80,724 against Rs. 7,95,492 in 1937, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 2,38,021 and Rs. 2,36,077. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 33·54 in 1938 against 37·44 in 1937. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Dharwar (60·66) followed by Bijapur (50·04), Ratnagiri (48·75), Broach (44·78), Satara (44·44), Poona (43·75) and East Khandesh (43·00), while the lowest percentages returned were in Kaira (11·91) and Ahmedabad (10·02).

Preventive action.

20. The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827, will be found in Appendix "C" to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive Sections increased by 314, from 1,812 in 1937 to 2,126. The percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to those proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) dropped from 74·64 in 1937 to 59·85 in 1938.

Analysing this percentage, the results under the three Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are :—

Section.	*1937.*	*1938.*
107	65·39	39·97
109	86·01	82·96
110	75·81	79·95

These figures would show that the lowest percentage was returned in the cases dealt with under Section 107. No explanation, however, appears in Superintendents' reports and, therefore, it is not possible to make any comments.

Habitual offenders.

21. During the year, out of 20,534 persons convicted, 3,836 were identified as having been previously convicted and 920 were classed as "Habitual offenders" as against 20,161, 3,492 and 913 respectively in 1937. The highest number of "Habitual offenders" was returned again by Poona (190), followed by West Khandesh (129), Ahmedabad (111) and East Khandesh (102).

Gang cases : Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

22. During the year, one fresh gang case was taken up against none in the year before. The number of persons arrested in connection with this case was 16, and this case was pending at the close of the year.

Important cases dealt with in districts and on railways.

23. Brief accounts of important and interesting cases investigated by the Police during the year are given below :—

(1) *Arrest of a notorious robber in Broach City.*

On the 12th June 1938, the Broach Police received information that a notorious character Alia Mohmad, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 50 had been notified, had taken shelter in a house in Broach City. Any attempt to arrest this individual had to be planned with the utmost care as he was known to be a dangerous character who would stop at nothing to effect his escape. No time also could be lost in effecting his arrest because he was known to be so elusive. A Police party was accordingly arranged at once, but it was discovered that entrance to the house could be obtained only through the roof. A Head Constable of the raiding party very pluckily jumped into the room from the roof and grappled with Alia Mohmad who was armed with a dagger and attempted straightaway to stab the Head Constable : fortunately the thrust went wide and only slit the Head Constable's coat. The rest of the party quickly followed and came to the Head Constable's assistance. A severe blow on his arm disarmed Alia Mohmad and he was then overpowered. For his bravery the Head Constable was awarded the Indian Police Medal. Alia Mohmad was subsequently sent up for trial and convicted for attempted murder and other offences.

(2) *Arrest of a notorious criminal from Baroda State.*

A notorious dacoit and murderer Sana Hira had escaped from Baroda Central Jail and was wandering about in Broach District. Since his escape from jail he had committed yet another murder and dacoity

in Baroda State. It transpired that he was searching for suitable associates to form another gang for the commission of further offences. An Armed Constable happened to meet him and remembered having seen him in a Sub-Jail five years previously. As the Constable received but evasive replies to his questions, he arrested Sana after the latter made a serious and bold attempt to run away. Sana attempted to purchase his freedom with the offer of stolen ornaments and money, but the Constable refused such offers and produced him before the Sub-Inspector. For his intelligence and smartness the Constable was promoted to Head Constable and received a reward of Rs. 150 from the Baroda State.

(3) *Attempt at murder of a Sub-Inspector in Thana District.*

On 16th April 1938, the Sub-Inspector of Bhivandi Police Station was on duty at a Fair in Bhivandi. It came to his notice that one Hasan Akbar Kharbe and another individual proposed to run a gambling den at the Fair. The Sub-Inspector warned him not to do so, but Hasan refused to obey Police orders. The Sub-Inspector thereupon raided the den and arrested Hasan. While he was being handcuffed by a Head Constable, Hasan whipped up a long knife and aimed a blow at the Sub-Inspector's chest. The blow was partially avoided, but the knife struck home on the Sub-Inspector's back from which he bled profusely. Hasan took to his heels followed by the Sub-Inspector who had however to give up the chase due to exhaustion and loss of blood : he was subsequently removed to the Bhivandi Dispensary in a precarious condition. Hasan was subsequently sent up, convicted and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment under Sections 307–333–353, Indian Penal Code.

(4) *Murder in Belgaum District.*

This was a cleverly planned murder committed by an educated criminal. Irsangappa, a landlord of Bagalkot (Bijapur District), died about 12 years ago, leaving behind him property worth about Rs. 75,000. He had one son by name Shivasangappa. About ten months after Irsangappa's death, his second wife Nilgangawwa gave birth to a son named Muchakundappa. This posthumous birth upset Shivasangappa who resented the idea of sharing the huge property with a co-heir. He proceeded, therefore, to Athni where Muchakundappa was born and attempted to bribe the village officials to alter the name of Muchakundappa's father in the Birth Register. This attempt did not succeed. Shivasangappa then filed a civil suit to get a declaration that Muchakundappa was an illegitimate child of Nilgangawwa. The suit dragged on for about 11 years but was ultimately decided against Shivsangappa by the Bombay High Court. The only way open to him now was to kill the boy.

On the 11th December 1938, a man who called himself "Swami" entered Nilgangawwa's house at Athni and told her that he knew her relative Appaya of Bijapur and that he (Swami) had brought some presents from this Appayya for her son. The woman fell into the trap. She allowed Muchakundappa to go out into the town with the Swami. The boy returned in the evening and vomitted. Still the woman's

suspicions were not aroused. Next day the Swami took the boy to a well for a swim. This was repeated on Tuesday, the 13th idem. On the 14th the boy and the Swami again left the house about 10-30 a.m. and that was the last Nilgangawwa saw of her son or the Swami. On the 17th, the corpse of the boy was found floating in a well just outside Athni.

The investigation of this case was extremely difficult. Nobody, not even Nilgangawwa, knew who the Swami was. The post-mortem examination afforded no clue as to the immediate cause of death. The first clue of any kind was obtained when searching the place where the Swami had resided. Some pieces of a torn letter were found. They were put together and were found to be a letter addressed by the Swami to one Gundappa of Belgaum. This Gundappa could not be traced, but the house of the Swami was located at Bagewadi. A search of this house resulted in the recovery of a photo of the Swami and some correspondence which had passed between Shivasangappa and the Swami, but no trace whatever of the Swami could be found. Eventually through an informer, information was obtained that the Swami was in hiding in the Portuguese territory whence he was induced to return to Belgaum and was arrested in January 1939. He made a complete confession of the case stating how Shivasangappa had promised him Rs. 2,000 if he would kill Muchakundappa and gave details how he had drowned the deceased. The case was still under enquiry at the beginning of the year.

(5) *Gunny-bag murder case—G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.*

On the 7th June 1938, on the arrival of 198-Up Peshawar Express at Victoria Terminus, the train was inspected as usual by the Railway staff after the passengers had alighted. During this inspection, a gunny bag was found in a third class compartment containing the nude body of a female. The Railway Police officer after holding preliminary enquiries, sent the body for post-mortem when it transpired that death was due to asphyxiation by throttling. Photos and finger impressions were taken and sent out for investigation, but the case was *prima facie* a difficult one, so the Inspector, Detective Branch, was entrusted with the investigation. The only clue which this officer had to work on was that the gunny bag was marked with the letters " B.S.L. " : this is the Railway abbreviation for Bhusawal. Working on this slender clue the Inspector was able to discover the identity not only of the deceased but also of the murderer, one Sahebji Fattu Bhagwan of Jalgaon. It transpired that the deceased was the mistress of the accused, but a disagreement between them arose when the accused throttled her to death on the 6th of June and put her body into the train at Jalgaon Station. The accused was sent up for trial and was sentenced to death in the Sessions Court. This case attracted a certain amount of attention as it was stated by the Sessions and the High Court Judges that Inspector Mir Qasimali displayed exceptional detective ability in detecting this case.

24. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department exclusive of the Finger Print Bureaux, Poona and Bombay, remained unchanged during the year under report, viz. :—

Criminal Investigation Department, Province of Bombay.

1 Deputy Inspector General of Police.
2 Superintendents of Police (1 Assistant in the Intelligence Branch and 1 Assistant in the Crime Branch).
2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
12 Inspectors of Police.
27 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
2 Sergeants.
16 Head Constables.

2. *Investigation Branch.*

(*i*) The number of criminal investigations undertaken during the year was 22 as compared with 19 in 1937, 12 in 1936 and 14 in 1935. Of these three were pending from the previous year. Most of the cases were of a difficult and protracted nature.

The results of the cases were as follows :—

Convicted	5
Pending trial	7
Undetected	4
Classed as 'C'	2
Pending investigation	3
Investigation dropped	1
	22

In all 40 persons (including 8 of the previous year) were dealt with. 13 of these were convicted, 8 acquitted, 1 was released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 18 are under trial.

(*ii*) In addition to the cases mentioned in sub-paragraph (*i*), Criminal Investigation Department officers were employed on the following occasions :—

One Police Inspector in assisting the East Khandesh Police in an enquiry in a series of house-breakings and thefts at Jalgaon.

One Police Inspector in a murder case at Bhopal and in a case of counterfeiting coins at Daman. In both cases, Criminal Investigation Department assistance was requisitioned by the Foreign Police concerned.

One Police Inspector in an enquiry into an allegation of ill-treatment against the Sub-Inspector of Tadas, district Dharwar.

(*iii*) In a case of house-breaking and theft from Bijapur City investigated by a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, a complaint of torture and wrongful confinement was lodged by one Krishnacharya, the father of one of the accused, against the Sub-Inspector and a Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department along with three Policemen from Bijapur District and five private persons. They were all tried by the District Magistrate and honourably discharged.

The District Magistrate subsequently lodged a complaint under Section 211, 193/195, Indian Penal Code, against the complainant (Krishnacharya) and 7 witnesses for making a false complaint and deliberately giving false evidence. The case is at present subjudice in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Bijapur.

(*iv*) Request for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department was refused in three cases as mentioned below :—

(1) Cheating by officials of the Maharashtra Hindu Provident Fund Society, Ltd., Poona.

(2) Complaint of bribery against I. A. Azad, former Administrative Officer, District School Board, Dharwar, and others.

(3) Increase of counterfeit coins in West Khandesh District.

The first case was refused as it was considered that the local Police were in a better position to investigate it than the Criminal Investigation Department.

The second case was refused as it appeared that departmental enquiry and action were more suitable.

The third case was refused as there appeared no need for a Criminal Investigation Department enquiry.

3. *Important Cases.*

Brief particulars of some of the more important cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year are :—

(*i*) *Big house-breaking and theft at Bijapur.*

On the night of 4th December 1937, a house-breaking with theft was committed in the house of Mr. G. L. Naik, a pleader of Bijapur, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 2,708 was stolen. The enquiry made by the local Police having proved unsuccessful, a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed for the investigation. This officer succeeded in recovering the whole property from one Shrinivas Krishnacharya, 2½ months after the commission of the offence. Both Shrinivas and his accomplice, Manohar, were sent up for trial : the former was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and the latter acquitted.

(*ii*) *Dacoity with murder at Bibi, Taluka Khed, District Poona.*

Rambhau Chimaji Gundal and his cousin Bhaga Mhatarba were residing with their families in a hut in a field about 3 furlongs from the

village. On the night of 24th April 1938, 9 or 10 dacoits attacked the hut and, after belabouring the inmates, carried away property consisting of clothes, cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 580.

Rambhau died almost immediately owing to the serious injuries he received.

As a series of similar offences in the neighbourhood had created panic among the cultivators, the District Superintendent of Police requisitioned the services of the Criminal Investigation Department, when an Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector was deputed to take up the investigation. The Criminal Investigation Department officers arrested 9 Thakurs and recovered property worth Rs. 360–10–0. 7 of the accused were convicted and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment ranging from 7 to 10 years, in the Sessions Court and 2 were acquitted. This had the desired effect of restoring confidence among the villagers.

(iii) Cases of forgeries, defalcations, etc., committed by Sarabhai Dayabhai and others of Ahmedabad.

The well-known firm of Seth Anandji Kalyanji of Ahmedabad has been for years in charge of various religious trusts of the Jain Community, the management being vested in 9 prominent citizens of Ahmedabad including Seths Sarabhai Dayabhai (now deceased) and Pratapsing Moholal.

The firm had transactions with the Imperial Bank of India and Sarabhai and Pratapsing were the operating agents, i.e., cheques for encashment at the said Bank required their signatures. In June 1938, having heard some startling rumours about these two individuals, the officials of the firm started enquiries and came to know that on 22nd June 1938 the balance of the firm in the Bank was only Rs. 489 instead of more than a lakh of rupees according to their account books.

A complaint was then lodged with the Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on 28th June 1938 which was referred to the local Police for preliminary enquiries under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

At about the same time, other frauds in connection with the shares of the Arun, Aravind and Ashok Mills, Ahmedabad, in which Sarabhai Dayabhai figured as the principal accused were also referred to the Police for preliminary enquiries.

As the case was too intricate and involved and had attracted no little public attention, the District Superintendent of Police requisitioned the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department staff: one Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector was deputed to take up the cases.

Investigation in the Anandji Kalyanji case disclosed that both Sarabhai and Pratapsing had defrauded the firm of about Rs. 1,60,000 by means of issuing false cheques from a spare cheque book obtained from the Bank. To avoid detection, monthly statements of accounts supplied by the Bank for the use of the firm were suppressed by them and six-monthly bogus statements were prepared with the help of one M. S. Benegal under the forged signature of the Agent of the Bank. Sarabhai committed suicide on 29th June (after the complaint was lodged in Court). Pratapsing and M. S. Benegal were arrested at Ahmedabad and Porbander respectively on charges under Sections 120, 409, 465, 477-A, 114, Indian Penal Code. The surrender of the accused Benegal by the State authorities is awaited.

In the case of the shares of the Arun, Aravind and Ashok Mills, it transpired in the enquiry that Sarabhai Dayabhai, in collusion with Balmukund Revashankar Dixit and Manubhai Vrijlal Dalal, prepared bogus temporary share transfer receipts and by mortgaging them with Banks and firms at Ahmedabad fraudulently obtained loans to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. Cases against both Dixit and Dalal for offences under Sections 467, 477-A, 420, 109, Indian Penal Code have been sent up and are subjudice.

This case attracted considerable attention in commercial and social circles in Ahmedabad City.

4. *Intelligence Branch.*

(*i*) The number of enquiries undertaken by the officers of the Intelligence Branch during the year in connection with political, quasi-political and confidential matters totalled 30 as against 60 in 1937 and 88 in 1936. In addition, officers of the Branch were continuously employed in keeping in touch with various political activities throughout the Province.

(*ii*) The number of political meetings and conferences attended by Shorthand Reporters and the officers of the Intelligence Branch during the year 1938 was 608 as against 1,293 in 1937, 1,117 in 1936, 748 in 1935.

(*iii*) No prosecutions were either undertaken or sanctioned on the strength of Shorthand Notes during the year under report.

5. *Crime Branch.*

(*i*) During the year, 8 Crime Records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Criminals were prepared and published in the Bombay Police Gazette as compared with 12 in 1937, 12 in 1936 and 38 in 1935. The total of all such records published up to the end of 1938 amounts to 462. In accordance with the policy now followed for some years, crime records of only cheats and professional poisoners are prepared.

(*ii*) The main classifications under which these 462 Crime Records have been published are shown below :—

—	Inter-Provincial.		Inter-District.	
	Number published during 1938.	Grand total up to the end of 1938.	Number published during 1938.	Grand total up to the end of 1938.
1. Burglar	....	36	....	66
2. Thief	....	106	....	141
3. Dacoit	....	3	....	4
4. Cheat	3	48	5	44
5. Forger	....	1	....	....
6. Poisoner	....	3	....	5
7. Utterer of forged Currency Notes.	....	2	....	....
8. Coiner	....	1	....	1
9. Robber	....	....	....	1
	3	200	5	262
			Total ..	462

(*iii*) The Crime Records already published were kept up to date by the preparation of 42 addenda containing details of further criminal tendencies or convictions. Nine of these, which referred to cheats and poisoners, were published in the Bombay Police Gazette.

(*iv*) As in previous years, District Crime Reviews and the diaries of Sub-Divisional Officers were closely examined. This enabled the Criminal Investigation Department to keep a general watch on serious crime throughout the Province and to give assistance and information to District Superintendents of Police where the co-ordination of investigation was necessary.

(*v*) Crime graphs have been maintained up to date and show the monthly variations of the more important forms of crime in the Province.

6. *Criminal Tribes Branch.*

(*i*) The total number of registered members at the end of 1938 belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal tribes was 8,453 as compared with 8,509 at the end of 1937. Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of this Act in all its phases throughout the year.

(*ii*) 3,703 registered members are subject to the provisions of Section 10 only and 4,750 are restricted under Section 11 as compared with 3,643 and 4,866 respectively in 1937. 270 registered members were absconding and 292 were in jail at the end of the year 1938 for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act as against 286 and 284 respectively in the year 1937.

(*iii*) During the year, 744 members of different tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal tribes, were registered as compared with 1,178 in 1937. 9 members were received by transfer under Section 10 (3) and 85 died. The numbers removed from the register were 522 for improvement in character and 133 for other reasons as compared with 425 and 152 respectively in the preceding year.

(*iv*) Details of convictions of criminal tribesmen, both registered and unregistered, are shown separately in Statements II and II-A according to tribes and districts. The total number of convictions under all Acts was 1,934 at the end of the year as compared with 1,987 in the preceding year. Out of 28 persons liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23, 25 actually received enhanced punishments.

Seven registered members were convicted under Section 24 as against 10 in 1937 and 8 in 1936.

(*v*) During the year no new tribe or gang was brought under the operation of the Act.

(*vi*) Notifications under Sections 3, 4, 10 and 11 in respect of the Kathodi or Katkari tribe residing in Nasik and Poona Districts were cancelled by Government in their Home Department Notification No. 9268/3, dated 11th January 1939.

(*vii*) A proposal for the declaration of a mixed gang of six persons headed by Lalu Fadu Koli from Nasik District and another for the declaration of a mixed gang of 23 persons headed by Babya Shetti from Poona District were not supported for want of sufficient data to justify action under Section 3.

(*viii*) Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 973/4, dated 21st July 1938, cancelled the existing Notifications in respect of the Berad tribe and substituted fresh Notifications on the lines of those which apply to Bhils.

(*ix*) The settlement of the question of repatriation and emigration of the Kanjar Bhats (Jodhpur Marathas) of the Madras Province is still under the consideration of the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

(*x*) 51 registered members were sent to Settlements under Section 16 as compared with 178 in the preceding year. No registered member was transferred under Section 13 to another Province nor was any member deported to any Indian State under Section 28.

(*xi*) 270 registered members were absconding at the end of the year of whom 152 were apprehended. 561 were prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act as against 454 in the preceding year.

(*xii*) During the year, 373 wandering gangs came to notice in this Province as against 455 in the preceding year. 321 of the gangs belonged to notified criminal tribes, 2 to classes considered as non-criminal and the remaining 50 were Irani gangs.

(*xiii*) The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and to give advice and instructions in the administration of the Act throughout the Province. With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, many absconders were traced and brought back either for prosecution or for registration.

(*xiv*) Draft Rules for the proposed Abeyance System were framed and submitted to Government for approval as per their orders in Home Department No. 9849/3-E, dated the 24th June 1938.

(*xv*) 5 Police Patels in Nasik District and 5 in Satara District were dealt with departmentally for negligence of duty under the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*xvi*) During the year the Criminal Tribes records of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts were inspected and instructions were given to the District Superintendents of Police on various points.

Counterfeit coins.

25. (*a*) (*i*) The figures below show the fluctuations from year to year in the number of counterfeit coins, both silver and nickel, which came to notice on the Railways in the Province :—

Railway.	Silver.			Nickel.		
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
G. I. P. Railway ..	1,506	2,348	2,486	469	488	459
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge).	4,717	4,237	4,809	903	735	706
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge).	1,264	914	985	312	232	226
M. & S. M. Railway ..	6,061	4,692	4,854	2,142	1,949	2,409
Total ..	13,548	12,191	13,134	3,826	3,404	3,800

(*ii*) The figures supplied by Treasury Officers in the Province for the whole year show that 4,806 silver counterfeit coins and 1,267 nickel counterfeit coins were received at the Treasuries as against 2,661 silver and 796 nickel counterfeit coins in 1937.

(*iii*) The figures of each district were communicated to the Superintendents of Police with instructions to pay special attention to the activities of gold-smiths who might have taken to counterfeiting during the depression in their business caused by the high price of gold. The increase in these counterfeit coins is a disquietening feature. Judging by the small "mints" discovered every now and then, we are rather justified in still holding the opinion that counterfeiting coins has become almost a trade rather than a mere criminal offence of professional coiners.

(*iv*) Reports received from the districts show that prosecutions were undertaken in 15 cases on charges of counterfeiting and possessing counterfeiting implements as against 33 in the previous year. 27 persons in all were arrested as against 56 during the preceding year. Of the 27 persons arrested, 11 were convicted, 2 acquitted, 2 were released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 12 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(*v*) No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Counterfeit Notes.

(*b*) (*i*) In the Province, excluding Bombay City, 11 incomplete forged notes and one complete forged note of Rs. 100 of I/39 series came to notice as against 2 in the last year.

(*ii*) No forged note of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during the year.

(*iii*) Thirty-five forged notes of Rs. 10 of the marginally noted series came to notice as against 61 in the previous year.

C/81	1	N/26	6
C/98	1	N/61	5
C/70	1	P/49	6
F/4	1	P/66	6
K/24	1	Q/12	2
M/11	5		35

(*iv*) Two forged notes of Rs. 5 of G. C/95 and N/4 series came to notice as against the same number in the last year.

26. (*i*) The strength of the combined Finger Print Bureaux during the year under report was :—

Finger Print and Handwriting Bureaux.

Poona.	*Bombay.*
1 Superintendent.	1 Manager.
1 Senior Expert.	2 First Experts.
2 First Experts.	2 Second Experts.
5 Second Experts.	2 Senior Searchers and
5 Senior Searchers and	4 Junior Searchers.
9 Junior Searchers.	

(*ii*) *Poona Bureau.*

(*a*) At the beginning of the year under report, there were 131,328 Finger Impression Slips on record. During the year, 9,512 fresh Finger Impression Slips were recorded and 7,045 eliminated, thus leaving 133,795 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*b*) The number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 32,207 as against 32,165 in the previous year. Of these 4,548 were traced as against 4,411 in 1937.

(*c*) Previous convictions were proved in 2,082 cases as against 2,033 in 1937. The distribution of these cases according to punishments awarded works as under :—

(1) Enhanced punishments	1,022
(2) Equal punishments	65
(3) Lesser punishments	234
(4) Dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and Bombay City Police Act	761
	2,082

(*d*) The number of fresh Finger Impression Slips of Criminal Tribes absconders recorded in the Bureau during the year was 269 and the number of intimations received in respect of other absconders was 420. The number of slips traced out of those on record in the Bureau was 196 in respect of Criminal Tribes Members and 554 in the case of other absconders.

(*e*) Intimations regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial Criminals were sent to the Criminal Investigation Branch of this office in respect of 247 criminals during the year.

(*f*) In 88 cases (41 Civil and 47 Criminal), written opinions on finger prints were furnished and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 455. On 35 occasions, experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts as against 42 in the preceding year. The amount of fees collected for expert evidence in Civil cases was Rs. 45 as against Rs. 120 in the previous year.

(*g*) 18 Policemen were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

(*h*) Experts were called on 30 occasions to visit scenes of crime as against 24 in the preceding year. In 14 cases, articles bearing chance prints suspected to be of culprits were received in the Finger Print Bureau for examination. The experts thus had 44 cases to deal with in the year under report. None of them was, however, successful.

(*iii*) *Bombay Bureau.*

(*a*) The number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of the year was 39,759. 3,476 fresh slips were added during the year, while 1,370 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 41,865 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*b*) The total number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 18,332 as against 22,011. Of these, 5,051 were traced as against 5,563.

(*c*) Written opinions on finger prints were furnished in 25 cases as against 51 in 1937 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 200 as against Rs. 510 in the previous year. Experts had to attend Courts for evidence on 49 occasions as against 84 in the previous year.

(*d*) Thirty-two Policemen were trained as Operators in the year under report, as against 41 in the preceding year.

(*e*) At the beginning of the year, there were 1,250 sets on the Single Digit System on record. To these were added 110 sets of fresh cards bringing the total to 1,360 sets of cards on record at the end of the year. The Skeleton Single Digit Record has 285 sets of cards.

(*f*) During the year under report, experts attended to 217 calls for the visitation of scenes of crime as against 225 in the previous year. In 58 cases, as against 60 in the previous year, articles from scenes of crime were received in the Bureau for examination of chance prints. In all, therefore, the Bureau had to deal with 275 chance print cases as against 285 in the previous year. The number of cases detected by this method was 6 as against 26 in the previous year.

(*iv*) *Handwriting Bureau.*

(*a*) The following table gives an idea of the work done by the Handwriting Expert :—

Examination of Documents and appearances in Courts.

	1936.	*1937.*	*1938.*
Cases dealt with	102	155	145
Documents examined	1,020	1,151	1,265
Number of appearances before Courts ..	96	116	98
Number of days absent from Headquarters ..	101	132	107

Fees received.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fees received for giving opinions ..	560 0	940 0	1,040 0
Fees received for Court attendance ..	345 0	420 0	360 0
Photographic bills recovered for Government Photozinco Office and Government Photo Registry Office	491 8	838 10	524 0
Total ..	1,396 8	2,198 10	1,924 0

(*b*) It will be seen that the work continues to develop. More paid cases could have been taken up if there had been sufficient time. The reduction in the amount received on account of photographic bills is due to the work being carried out since the 15th June 1938 at the Government Photo Registry Office where the charges are cheaper than at the Government Photozinco Office.

(*c*) This Bureau, which has worked as an experimental measure since 1933, was accorded official recognition in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 606/4, dated 31st March 1939.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

27. In addition to other usual duties the Police served 181,205 summonses and warrants; extinguished 804 fires; destroyed 73,063 stray dogs; investigated 1,243 cases referred to them by the Magistrates as well as 42,130 petty offences under various Minor Acts; enquired into 1,284 cases of suicides, 5,977 accidents in districts an 1,049 on Railways and 674 suspicious deaths and apprehended thirteen Military deserters during the year.

There was a further decrease of 9,685 summonses and warrants served by the Police during the year. This is mainly due to the development of the system, introduced in certain districts, of serving summonses in criminal cases through the Police Patels instead of the Police.

(a) Personal visitation of serious crime.

(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district).

28. (*a*) Out of 898 cases of serious crime reported, the scenes of 848 were visited by Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported improved from 92·74 in 1937 to 94·43. The cases in which scenes of offences were not visited numbered 50 as against 60 in the year before. The causes which were responsible for non-visitation were found to be justifiable and beyond the officers' control.

(*b*) The personal investigation of six important crimes a year by directly recruited Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in charge of a district), was also adequately performed in accordance with Rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully complied with the reasons for non-compliance were satisfactory.

29. (*a*) Though Sind is now a separate Province, the Indian Police cadre continues to remain joint for both Bombay and Sind. The variations in its sanctioned strength have been explained at the foot of Statement "D" annexed to this report.

Statement "D"—Strength of Police.

Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of and above the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent, actually on duty on the 31st December 1938, in this Province, numbered 54. The sanctioned strength of (*a*) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent and (*b*) men stood at 669 and 17,542 respectively, as against (*a*) 727 and (*b*) 17,488 in 1937.

The decrease of 58 officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent was due to the following reasons :—

+ 3 Addition of one Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors to the strength of the Ahmedabad City Police (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857/3, dated 29th October 1938).

— 1 Reduction of one appointment of Sub-Inspector on account of the abolition of the Riding School at the Police Training School (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4040/3–II, dated 16th June 1938).

—60 The whole strength of the Police Prosecutors omitted as they are not executive officers enrolled under the District Police Act.

—58 Net decrease.

The increase of 54 in the strength of the constabulary was due to :—

— 29 } Reduction of 29 Head Constables (Unarmed) and
+104 } addition of 104 Constables (101 Unarmed and 3 Armed) on account of the reorganization of the Ahmedabad City Police Force (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857/3, dated 29th October 1938).

— 3 Reduction of three Unarmed Constables on account of the abolition of the Police Telephone Exchange at Kaira (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8956/2–III, dated 13th September 1938).

— 2 Reduction of two Unarmed Constables (orderlies) on account of appointment of two Prosecutors under the new scheme (who are not entitled to have orderlies) in the East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts.

— 4 Reduction of four Unarmed Constables sanctioned for supply to the Poona City Municipality on account of their withdrawal (Government Resolutions, Home Department, No. 7102/2, dated 17th January 1938 and 12th November 1938).

— 12 Reduction of Treasury guard consisting of two Head Constables and seven Constables at Belgaum and three appointments of Constables (Armed) on account of the abolition of the Police Telephone Exchange at Belgaum (*vide* Government Resolutions, Finance Department, No. 1235/33, dated 1st April 1938, and Home Department, No. 9996/3, dated 9th December 1937).

+ 54

(*b*) Temporary Police consisting of 68 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 65 in 1937. They were mainly employed in connection with the working of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

30. (*a*) The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1938–39 was Rs. 98,67,399 as against Rs. 98,35,205 in 1937–38—a net increase of Rs. 32,194. The average cost per Policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment)

Cost of the Police of the Province.

also slightly increased from Rs. 514–5–11 in 1937–38 to Rs. 514–10–7 in the year 1938–39. The increase in cost of Rs. 32,194 is mainly due to (1) payment of Rs. 16,621–7–0 on account of cost of the G. I. P. Railway saloon; (2) expenditure on account of pay, etc., of increased strength sanctioned for the Ahmedabad City; and (3) patrolling charges and travelling allowance on account of officers and men deputed in connection with the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(*b*) As against the cost of Rs. 98,67,399 incurred in this Province in 1938–39, the average cost of the Province for the quinquennium ending 1937–38 was Rs. 98,38,564.

(*c*) The average cost per Policeman in other Provinces compared with that of Bombay in 1937–38 is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Bengal	664	15	6
(2) Sind	646	1	3
(3) Assam	581	15	7
(4) Orissa	580	12	10
(5) Madras	580	11	5
(6) Punjab	529	15	8
(7) North-West Frontier Province	526	10	10
(8) Bihar	516	7	10
(9) Bombay	514	5	11
(10) Central Provinces and Berar	512	1	3
(11) United Provinces	436	3	8

Bombay stands ninth in the year 1937–38 as against eighth during 1936–37.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

31. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one Policeman to 4·51 square miles, 2·31 railway miles, 921 persons and 1·64 cognizable crimes investigated, as against 4·51 square miles, 2·30 railway miles, 921 persons and 1·48 cognizable crimes investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

32. Out of 349 Police Stations and 373 Outposts in the Districts and Railways, 342 Police Stations and 359 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

In addition to the inspection work done by the District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices during the year :—

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of the Superintendents of Police—			
(a) Correspondence Branch	8	4	12
(b) Accounts Branch	11	9	20
Offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers ..	6	2	8
,, Sub-Divisional Inspectors ..	1	....	1
,, Sub-Inspectors including Head-quarters	13	14	27
Police Outposts	1	1	2
Total ..	40	30	70

During the year under report, Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., visited, for inspection and other duties, Nasik (Police Training School), Ahmednagar, Bombay, Alibag, Belgaum, Karwar, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Satara, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nadiad, Broach, Surat, Mahableshwar and Matheran, while I went to Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Belgaum, Thana, Police Training School, Nasik and Kolaba.

Statement "E"— Armament.

33. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year.

Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants are armed with ·455 bore Webley revolvers. As observed in the Report for 1937, the question of substituting a smaller and handier weapon (·380) had been referred to Government and they desired the question to be discussed at the Inspector Generals' Conference on the ground that it was an all-India question. But it has since transpired that it is a provincial matter and that the smaller weapon has, as a matter of fact, already been introduced in some other Provinces ; I propose, therefore, to address Government in the matter shortly.

Punishments.

34. (a) The total number of punishments inflicted was 320 (299 departmental and 21 judicial), against 391 (365 departmental and 26 judicial), in 1937. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 1·78

as against 2·16 in the preceding year. This decrease is gratifying in view of the fact that complaints against the Police during the year were more numerous than usual : these were fully enquired into and action taken against those who were found guilty of any charge.

Thana District recorded the highest percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the District Force, viz. 4·66 whilst Kanara returned the lowest percentage, viz. ·18.

(b) Extra drill was awarded in 1,497 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,246 in 1937. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

Rewards.

35. (a) The following honours and decorations were conferred on various members of the Force during the year :—

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Saheb A. B. Ghorpade, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. V. R. Phadke, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

M.B.E.

Mr. A. F. Saldanha, Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau, Poona.

King's Police Medal.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, I.P., District Superintendent of Police.

Ambalal Shamaldas (deceased Constable).

Indian Police Medal.

Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Inspector B. C. Shah.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Usman Alli.

Head Constable Mahomed Matbar, for gallantry.

Head Constable Shaikh Muhammad Shaikh Bandu.

Constable Abdul Rahim Khan, for gallantry.

(b) The number of cases in which good work was recognized by rewards, Good Service Tickets or special promotion was 12,973 as against 10,417 in 1937.

(c) The total sum spent in rewards in the Province during 1938–39 was Rs. 29,234 as against Rs. 27,849 in 1937–38.

Education and facilities for training.

36. (a) Out of the total strength of 602 officers and 17,322 men, excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent and Police Prosecutors (who are not now treated as executive Police officers), the number of literate officers and men was 602 and 14,079 respectively, against 700 and 13,344 in 1937. Thus the percentage of literate officers and men to the actual strength rose further from 77·93 to 81·91 in the year under report.

(b) As regards the facilities for training, instructions have been issued to give every encouragement to illiterate men at Outposts, where facilities for teaching may not be available, to learn the elements of reading and writing and, in large towns where there may be Night Schools or similar institutions for the education of adults, instructions have been issued to allow the men to attend. Orders have also been issued that no illiterate man should, in future, be enlisted either in the Armed or Unarmed Police : thus in course of time, illiteracy will cease to exist in the Police Department.

(c) Probationary Assistant or Deputy Superintendents on appointment are posted for training to the Police Training School, Nasik.

Candidates for direct appointment as Sub-Inspectors are trained at the same School for a period of eighteen months.

Sergeants and Head Constables now undergo a course of training for a period of five months also at this School.

(d) In districts, recruits' training classes are conducted by the Chief Operator or Law Instructor at all Headquarters, imparting instruction in elementary Law, Police duties and important orders.

The classes are supervised by the Home Inspector, Sub-Divisional Police Officers and Superintendents also visit these Schools and give instructions in practical Police work.

Owing, however, to want of funds and regular instructional staffs, these schools are of elementary nature with the result that the facilities provided therein for training recruits are not adequate, nor satisfactory. A detailed scheme for instituting proper schools with a suitable special staff at each Headquarters has been before Government whose orders are awaited.

(*e*) The primary schools established for the education of children of Policemen at Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, the cost of which is being borne by the Police Department, have continued to work satisfactorily.

Resignations.

37. During the year under report, there was an increase of 6 in the number of resignations which rose from 91 in 1937 to 97 in 1938.

The number of resignations (97) during the year under review is, however, much less than the average for the quinquennium ending 1937, viz. 115. This decrease in resignations is gratifying and may be an indication that the men are satisfied generally with the conditions of service. But I venture to suggest a more powerful factor in enticing men to and retaining them in the Police, is the unemployment which unfortunately is so prevalent. In many, not in all, districts we are in a happy position of being able to select recruits rather than take whatever comes forward.

Vacancies and recruiting.

38. (*a*) The number of vacancies on 31st December 1938 was 287 as against 194 at the end of 1937. For the increase of 93 vacancies, Ahmedabad District is mainly responsible, as a large addition to the strength of the district was sanctioned only in November 1938 and not fully recruited by the end of the year.

(*b*) There were 964 enlistments during the year as against 841 in 1937. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths was 967 as against 847 in 1937. Of these, 614 or a percentage of 63·49 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 529 or a percentage of 62·45 in 1937.

(*c*) In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 22 men of the backward classes were enlisted during the year under review as compared with 41 in 1937.

(*d*) Suitable recruits for direct appointment as Sub-Inspectors are available in adequate numbers. In this connection Government have sanctioned the lowering of the recruiting age limit from 22–25 to 19–22. The minimum educational standard in future will be Inter Arts or Inter Science, while the height has been raised from 5′–5″ to 5′–6″. The main object in lowering the age was to enable officers to rise to the rank of Deputy Superintendent at an earlier age than is now possible. We hope thus to have officers in that grade who are still active and not too burdened with years for the exacting duties imposed upon them. The educational standard has been raised in order to secure a better educated officer partly in response to the public demand for better Police personnel. It enables us also to recruit Matriculates

in the ranks of the Constabulary without causing friction or jealousy.

(*e*) As regards the Constabulary, recruitment on the whole is satisfactory except in some districts. For the Unarmed Branch, Government have now raised the minimum educational standard from the 4th to the 6th regional language. Evidence is forthcoming that we shall get sufficient recruits of this standard.

As regards Armed Branch, recruitment is satisfactory except in Gujarat where, as always, there has been difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits. Formerly recruits from the Punjab and United Provinces were obtained: that source has been stopped mainly on the grounds of finance. We are now able to obtain, through the Recruiting Officer, for our Gujarat districts ex-army men, mainly Marathas, who are quite as good as, or even more suitable for our purposes than, up-country recruits.

Health.

39. (*a*) The health statistics, when compared with those of 1937, show that there was improvement in five districts and deterioration in the remaining seventeen districts. The increase of sickness was most marked in Thana, Kolaba, East Khandesh and Bombay Suburban Districts, where the proportions of sick Policemen (the number of absentees both as indoor and outdoor patients including re-admissions) to the actual strength of the Constabulary had risen from 161·10, 189·39, 157·31 and 183·53 percentages in 1937 to 206·99, 229·72, 189·62 and 208·53 respectively. The healthier districts were—

(1) Satara.

(2) Poona.

(3) Bijapur.

(*b*) Regarding the system of medical care in this Province, Police Officers of and below the rank of Inspectors are given free treatment in all Civil Hospitals and other Government and aided dispensaries. Policemen of and below the rank of Head Constables are in addition given free diet while under hospital treatment. Those of higher rank (Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors) are charged at half the rates prescribed for well-to-do persons, but if they make their own arrangements for diet they are exempted from payment from even the half rates otherwise chargeable.

Escapes and recaptures.

40. During the year, 59 persons escaped from custody—10 from Jails and lock-ups, 37 from Police custody and 12 from the custody of the Village Police as against a total of 57 in 1937. Of the 59 persons who escaped, 54 were recaptured and the remaining 5 were at large at the end of the year.

41. A sum of Rs. 2,05,814 was spent during the financial year 1938-39 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Province as against Rs. 1,80,493 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 25,321.

Supply.

42. During the year, out of a total of 251 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 236 were inspected by Police Officers. Similarly, out of a total of 1,653 shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses), 1,304 were inspected by Police Officers.

Inspection of shops dealing in (1) arms and ammunition and (2) explosives.

43. (*a*) The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending) was 4,158 against 3,880 in 1937. Convictions were obtained in 3,430 cases as against 3,272 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 82·49 as against 84·32 in 1937.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

(*b*) In addition, the executive staff conducted 7,745 cases against 7,587 in 1937, and secured convictions in 6,831 cases or 88·19 per cent. against 6,762 or 89·12 per cent. in the year before.

(*c*) The percentage of convictions secured by both the Police Prosecutors as well as by the executive staff shows a slight deterioration, viz., 86·20 as against 87·50 in 1937. I do not consider the percentage of convictions in this instance to be the sole criterion of the ability displayed by Prosecuting officers, because the result, in any case, depends largely on the method and care with which a case has been investigated : if a case has been badly investigated it is almost bound to fail, despite the efforts of the prosecuting officer. If, therefore, a case ends in conviction some credit must be given to the investigating officer.

(*d*) The sanctioned strength of Police Prosecutors during 1938 was 60—the same as in the preceding year. Out of these, 50 appointments were held by Prosecutors enlisted under the Old Scheme and 10 under the New Scheme.

44. The reports of both the Range Deputy Inspectors General and my own inspections of certain Headquarters indicate that the usual high standard of drill and parade was, with a few exceptions, maintained.

Drill.

45. (*a*) In all, 324 men armed with ·303 rifles were put through the musketry course. Of these, 319 completed the full course and 164 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures of 1937 were 354, 348 and 173. The percentage of marksmen rose from 48·87 in 1937 to 50·62 in 1938. The variations are slight and call for no comments. Satara which was fourth last year now heads the list, Sholapur moving up from third to second place, whilst Ahmedabad which was second in 1937 is third.

Musketry.

A Head Constable of the Nasik District and a Constable of the Satara District were the best shots in the Province in 1938, having scored 145 out of a maximum of 155 points and were each awarded a prize of Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

(*b*) Out of 6,992 men armed with ·410 muskets who were put through the musketry course, 6,593 completed the full course and 4,348 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 6,971, 6,522 and 4,127. The percentage of men who qualified as marksmen has risen from 59·20 in 1937 to 62·18 in the year under review. During 1936 the percentage was 55·22. The best returns were those of the Police Training School, Surat and Thana, in the order named. A Head Constable of the Poona District was again the best shot among the Police armed with ·410 muskets. He scored the highest possible marks, viz., 120 and won the prize of Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

(*c*) Of the 643 officers armed with revolvers, 596 completed the full course of practices during 1938, 195 qualifying as marksmen as against 656, 597 and 178 respectively in the preceding year. Five officers secured the highest possible marks, viz., 120 as against four in 1937 and were awarded prizes of Rs. 16 each. The percentage of revolver marksmen rose from 27·13 in 1937 to 30·32 during the year.

Buildings.

46. (*a*) No new Major Work was financed during the year under report; but an additional allotment of Rs. 21,500 was sanctioned under Major Works for the completion of rebuilding the Headquarters Lines at Thana, which was already in progress at the beginning of the year.

(*b*) The discretionary grant sanctioned for Minor Works during the year was Rs. 54,600, the same as for the previous year. Owing to inadequacy of this grant, urgent Minor Works amounting to more than Rs. 85,000 had to be held up.

(*c*) The grant sanctioned during the year for Petty Construction and Repairs was Rs. 14,000 as against Rs. 20,000 of the previous year.

Village Police.

47. During the year under report, the Village Police rendered assistance in 473 cases as against 353 in 1937. Village Police were rewarded by the grant of monetary rewards aggregating Rs. 1,525, by the presentation of two swords, one gold ring, one watch and 204 Good Service Tickets or Certificates of Merit. On the other hand, 475 were reported for neglect of duty of whom 453 were punished departmentally as against 416 and 406, respectively in 1937. 88 Village Police concerned in the commission of cognizable crime, were prosecuted and of them, 44 were convicted during the year.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

48. (*a*) The School re-opened after the December vacation on the 3rd January 1938. Mr. C. H. de V. Moss held charge of the Principal's office throughout the year.

(*b*) During the year, the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents joined the School on the dates shown against their names :—

1.	Mr. V. B. Shanbhag	14th March 1938.
2.	Mr. V. D. Moray	14th March 1938.
3.	Mr. P. Stafford	1st December 1938.
4.	Mr. B. A. Rowe	1st December 1938.
5.	Mr. S. M. Moore-Gilbert	1st December 1938.
6.	Mr. D. H. Heale	1st December 1938.

(*c*) No direct recruit for the Provincial Police Service was admitted to the School during the year.

(*d*) Messrs. W. G. Lang, J. D. Nagarvala, H. S. McGuigan and S. S. Hosali completed their course of training and left the School on 13th June 1938, 13th June 1938, 13th July 1938 and 8th November 1938, respectively.

Mr. J. P. C. Coventry was at the School from 1st December 1937 to 18th October 1938 from which date he was relieved as his services were placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar.

(*e*) Mr. Shaikh Khalifah bin Mahomed bin Isa of the Bahrain Government left the School on 29th November 1938 after completing the course of training as a Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. I. S. Bhutto, Probationary Deputy Superintendent from Sind, also completed his course and was relieved from the School on 3rd December 1938.

(*f*) Thirty-five students were admitted for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1938 and 23 for the course in July 1938.

(*g*) All the 28 students who appeared at the Final Examination held in May 1938 passed out successfully. In November 1938, the same number appeared for the Final Examination : there were no failures while 4 passed with honours.

(*h*) Forty-seven Head Constables and Constables were put through the Head Constables' course which commenced in January 1938. Of these 46 were successful in the Final Examination : one Constable was unable to appear for the examination due to illness.

Fifty Head Constables and Constables were also admitted to the next course in July, of whom 49 passed the Final Examination.

(*i*) During the year, 6 Sergeants were deputed for this Head Constables' course—2 in the first and 4 in the second term. Of the two in the first, one resigned and the other was discharged before completion of the course. All four in the second term passed the prescribed tests.

(*j*) The general health of the School was satisfactory with the exception of a few cases of enteric which occurred in May 1938. One of these

cases ended fatally. Anti-typhoid injections were administered and the students were prohibited from visiting the City for the remainder of the term. With these immediate precautionary measures, no further cases occurred.

(*k*) The discipline and the general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

(*l*) During the year, His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, visited the School on the 23rd August 1938 and expressed satisfaction at the parade and the general turn out of the students.

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home and Legal Affairs, visited the School on the occasion of the Prize Distribution on 3rd December 1938. After the Ceremonial Parade he distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students, and delivered a short address to all present.

(*m*) Mr. J. V. Hildreth, M.B.E., of the Security Printing, Nasik, delivered a lecture on "Counterfeiting" on 26th January 1938. Major M. Adshead, M.C., of the Cheshire Regiment, Deolali, delivered a lecture on "Operations in Palestine in 1936" on 2nd February 1938. The Vice-Principal of the School delivered a lecture on 31st May 1938 on "Prevention of corruption in the Police" in accordance with the Inspector General of Police's Circular Memorandum No. 5229, dated 7th April 1938. The Principal delivered a lecture on "Esprit de Corps" on 27th July 1938 and another on "Bombs and Infernal Machines" on 6th August 1938. Miss M. K. Davis, M.B.E., Inspectress of Certified Schools, kindly delivered a series of three lectures on the Children's Act and one on the Borstal Act on 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th October 1938. The lectures were both instructive and interesting.

(1) *The Session of the Indian National Congress.*

49. The session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura in the Surat District, was held during February 1938. Several other Conferences connected with the Socialist, Kisan and industrial activities were held at the same time. Members and visitors came in large numbers from all over India, with the result that a very heavy strain was imposed on the Police in carrying out their duties. The session passed off without any untoward incident from the point of view of the Police.

Incidents of Note.

(2) *Robbery scare in Poona.*

From the end of October to the end of December, there was a regular scare in Poona regarding assaults and robberies which were alleged to be taking place in City and Cantonments limits. The local newspapers published rumours which merely accentuated the apprehensions of the Public. In this connection the District Magistrate had to warn the

editors of two local newspapers and one other paper to verify their reports before publication. These rumours in course of time assumed rather a communal tinge as Muhammandans were alleged to be the assailants. In actual fact only some three or four assaults had taken place which ordinarily would have been accounted for nothing. But the scare-mongers created a veritable panic amongst all classes so much so that restaurants and cinemas closed down much earlier than usual. To allay all the public apprehension and anxiety, extra Police patrols were established over the length and breadth of the City and Cantonments, but it required about six weeks of such extensive measures to restore general public confidence by the end of December.

(3) *The Arya Samaj Conference at Sholapur.*

The All-India Arya Samaj Conference was held at Sholapur from 25th to 27th December under the Presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney. One object of this conference was to ventilate the grievances of Hindus in Hyderabad State and to inaugurate measures for their alleviation. The holding of such a conference in a place like Sholapur where communal tension is always rife naturally created considerable excitement and special steps had to be taken by the Police for the preservation of law and order. Fortunately no untoward incidents occurred.

(4) *Communal Tension.*

Communal tension was still unfortunately prevalent in many places throughout the Province. The blame of this must, I fear, in most cases be laid on the leaders of both parties. I quote some incidents which occurred during the year of such trouble :—

(*i*) In Ahmedabad, the Municipality passed an order regarding the closing of the Pir Kamal burial ground in spite of protests from the Muslim community. This naturally caused considerable excitement as the result of which a procession was taken out and several public meetings were held to protest against this order of the Municipality. One sequel to this excitement was the murderous attack on Mr. Gangaram Khanna of the Hindu Mission, who was stabbed with a large knife by a Muslim. The assailant was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. This assault created still further consternation between the two communities.

(*ii*) During the Moharrum in March 1938, a serious riot broke out in Nadiad town. A petty quarrel between some Muslim and Hindu boys over the splashing of mud on one another was quelled by the Police. But as a sequel to this incident, a stone was thrown at one of the tajias which was the signal for immediate assaults between Muslims and Hindus : regular fighting between the two communities then broke out. The trouble was temporarily quelled, but later extra Police had to be drafted into the town and an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was issued forbidding for a fortnight, the

carrying of weapons and the assemblage of more than five persons. The feelings between the two communities ran high and it was over a week before normal conditions were restored by the Police.

(*iii*) In the village of Vehra in Anand Taluka, similar communal trouble arose also during this Moharrum. The Muslims had left the tajia on the public road blocking all traffic because they objected to a Hindu "toran" across the road, about which Government had passed previous orders. The efforts of the local officers failed to conciliate the Muslim leaders, so finally an order had to be served on them to remove the obstruction of the tajias from the public road. Tension in this village too was a source of anxiety for some considerable time to the district officials.

(*iv*) On Dassera day, 4th October 1938, there was communal trouble in Malegaon in Nasik District. The Balaji chariot started as usual from the Balaji temple and moved about in the city. It eventually worked out of the city and stopped near the Khandka Mosque where music was played in accordance with the permission received from Government. The distance between the Mosque and the halting place of the chariot was over 100 feet. Nevertheless, the Muhammadans resented the playing of music so near the Mosque, despite the fact that it was all in accordance with the agreement signed so far back as 1923 when the Mosque itself was erected. This incident has unfortunately aroused once more the communal feelings in this town, where in years gone by, it was often a source of anxiety.

(5) *Labour Unrest.*

Throughout the year, we had considerable amount of labour unrest in our industrial towns. I give some instances of such trouble :—

(*i*) *Strikes in Ahmedabad.*

During the year, there were in all some 40 labour strikes as against 75 during 1937. Most of these were of short duration and rose out of disputes regarding wages.

On the 7th November, the Mill Kamdar Union at the instance of the Bombay Trade Union Congress, attempted to organize a general strike as a protest against the Trade Disputes Act. Elaborate Police arrangements were made with the result that no disturbance took place.

On the 11th November, on the death of the Turkish President, Kemal Ata Turk, the Muhammadan population organized a general hartal and demanded the closure of shops and mills. As a result of this, 44 mills closed down for the day. At one time, the situation was ugly and menacing but Police arrangements were adequate to prevent serious outbreak.

(ii) *Strikes in Bombay Suburban District.*

In this district, there were several strikes mostly of short duration, the details of which I now give :—

On the 26th January, some 580 workers of the Asbestos Cement Company in Mulund, struck work and demanded an increase in wages. The leaders of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union came and addressed the meetings of strikers. On the following day, a notice was issued stating that the wages had been increased as the result of which, the strikers resumed duty despite the efforts of the Union to carry on the strike.

On the 9th February, some 1,500 workers of the Weaving Department of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, struck work also on the question of wages. On the next day, a notice was issued closing the mill for an indefinite period as it was impossible to work without the Weaving Department. On the 12th, the strikers resumed work on a promise from the Labour Officer that their grievances would receive attention.

On the 14th February, some 480 workers of the Spinning Department of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, struck work in demand for a weekly bonus. The Labour Officer intervened as the result of which, bonus was paid and the strikers resumed work.

On the 9th February, some 500 women workers of the Bombay Match Works, Kurla, struck work demanding an increase of wages. The leaders of the Lal Bavta Kamgar Union and the Independent Labour Party interested themselves in conducting this strike. Attempts were made to picket the gates of the mill and several assaults took place. On the 23rd March, however, the strikers called off the strike as it had proved a failure.

On the 21st July, the workers of the Kutch Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Chembur, struck work as a notice had been issued that their services would be dispensed with after 14 days. The workers suspected that the notice was an attempt on the part of the Manager to engage new hands. The leaders of the Lal Bavta Kamgar Union took an active part in conducting this strike. Later, on the 25th idem, some Congress workers visited the factory. After negotiation with the Proprietor, the strikers resumed work as the Proprietor cancelled the 14 days' notice and promised an increase in wages.

On the 11th September, the employees of the Bandra Bus Company went on strike complaining about inadequate wages and long hours of duty. About 140 persons were involved in the strike. On an asssurance the same evening by one of the Directors of the Company that the grievances would be redressed they resumed work at once, but during the period of the strike there was rowdyism necessitating a baton charge by the Police.

(iii) *Labour trouble in Dhulia.*

During the year, the New Pratap Mills at Dhulia declared a lock-out on three occasions.

On the 8th January, the Management closed the mill as the workers in the Roving Department started a sit-down strike demanding an increase in wages. The mill, however, was re-opened on the 12th as the workers decided to await the report of the Government Wage Committee.

On the 2nd March, the Weaving Department struck work on the plea that their wages had not been raised as required by the Textile Labour Committee's report. The Management, therefore, closed the mill on the 3rd idem and declared a lock-out. Work commenced again on the 23rd idem after the increase of wages had been sanctioned.

On the 5th September, the women workers of the Reeling and Winding Department declared a sit-down strike with some 39 discharged workers. The mill was, therefore, closed down the following day and was not re-opened till 20th October after a compromise had been effected.

(iv) Strikes in Sholapur.

The Tikekar Textile Handloom Factory workers went on strike from the 10th April to the 18th May demanding an increase of pay.

A one day strike in the Sholapur Mills was declared on the 14th February on account of Political Prisoners Day. This led to a certain amount of stone-throwing and rioting near the mills and 13 ringleaders were arrested and sentenced.

Another strike was declared on the 9th November to protest against the introduction of Trade Disputes Act which resulted in the arrest of 22 persons for intimidation, etc.

(v) Gokak Mills Strike, Belgaum District.

The trouble at the Gokak Mills broke out again in the early part of July and continued intermittently till the close of the year. On the 23rd December, the mills had to be closed as the result of which about 1,500 workers sat down in protest at the closing of the mills. On the next day some 3,000 persons collected in front of the mills in the hope that something would be done by the Honourable Minister, Public Works Department, who visited the mill that day. After the departure of the Honourable Minister, the strikers attempted to break through the Police cordon and rush towards the Manager's bungalow, bent on serious mischief. A lathi charge by the Police scattered the crowd and some 55 persons had to be arrested. The situation was gradually brought under control and the mills were re-opened on 30th December. Subsequent action under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and under section 46 of the District Police Act was taken, but the situation still continued to cause anxiety, as a result of which, a party of 6 Head Constables and 36 Constables had to be detained on duty at the mills.

Administrative Changes.

50. Administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Increase in the permanent strength of the Police Force for the Ahmedabad City and Suburbs by 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police,

1 Inspector of Police, 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 3 Armed Constables and 101 Unarmed Constables, and decrease of 29 Unarmed Head Constables.

(2) A partial abolition of the riding establishment at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, consisting of 1 Riding Master, 10 Syces and 17 horses.

(3) Transfer of a Police Station from Malegaon North to Vadner Khakurdi, district Nasik.

(4) Opening of an Outpost at Malegaon under Vadner Khakurdi Police Station, district Nasik.

(5) Opening of an Outpost at Salgarwasti under Sadar Bazaar Police Station, district Sholapur.

(6) Opening of an Outpost as an experimental measure—

(*a*) at Wadiware, district Nasik;

(*b*) at Tandulwadi and Kupwad, Satara District.

Miscellaneous.

51. (*a*) During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,191-1-0 was afforded to 52 families of deceased members of the Constabulary from the "Widows Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 2,834 to 47 families in the previous year.

(*b*) 601 officers and men and 8 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 45 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 544 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 642 in 1937. This indebtedness of the Constabulary is not satisfactory. One cannot give any specific reasons therefor because, apart from extravagant expenditure on some social customs, the indebtedness appears to be due to individual circumstances governing each man's case. But it is a reflection on the Co-operative Societies, to which reference is made below, that such indebtedness should occur when these same Societies should save the men from the money-lender. It is true that the standard of living of the Constabulary ranks is gradually rising and that also may be a contributory factor for developing more expensive tastes than were enjoyed by the man's father.

(*c*) With a view to bring about an improvement both in the management and working of the various District Police Co-operative Societies, I recently issued orders asking Superintendents to make a careful survey of the present position of the Society in their Districts and to make specific proposals to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, with regard to the feasibility of reducing the rate of interest and the contribution to the Reserve Fund. When improvement is effected on the above lines, it is hoped, these Societies will work on more or less sound business lines and afford the reasonable relief to the rank and file on modest terms. This will also have the effect of men joining the Societies more readily than in the past and utilizing them to their advantage, when necessary, instead of borrowing money from outside agencies on exorbitant rates of interest and rendering them liable to face c vil su ts.

As evidence that money is borrowed from outside agencies, I refer to the indebtedness mentioned in sub-paragraph (*b*) above.

52. (*i*) As regards the needs of the Department, they fall under three heads :—

Needs of the Department.

(1) Quarters for officers ;

(2) Quarters for the rank and file ; and again ;

(3) Quarters for offices and the rank and file.

This is the simplest way in which I can stress the main needs at present of our Department. I have stressed the necessity for quarters in several official reports. There are other requirements but I hope that public demand will become vocal enough in time to have them sanctioned. For the better contentment and administration of the Force, I would stress again the necessity for suitable accommodation for all ranks, particularly in the urban areas.

(*ii*) The other requirements of comparatively minor importance are :—

(1) the establishment of regular classes for recruits at each District Headquarters ;

(2) the provision of a small special investigating staff in each District ; and

(3) the provision of additional clerks to replace Head Constables and Constables at present withdrawn from the executive and employed on clerical duties in Police offices.

(*iii*) In addition to the above three items, there is the question of increasing the Force mainly in Ahmedabad and Poona. There is also the need for relieving the Police of all Motor Vehicle administration work by the establishment of a separate Department.

(*iv*) As regards the question of accommodation referred to in sub-paragraph (*i*) above, I quote the remarks made by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad :

"Hindu-Muslim tension seems to be growing in Ahmedabad and it is quite possible that at some time communal riots will break out. If such a riot breaks out suddenly as it may easily do, it will be very difficult to get Policemen together to deal with it. It is essential that Police Lines should be constructed at convenient centres in the City."

(*v*) As regards an increase of the Police in Poona, I quote the remarks again of the District Magistrate :—

"The District Magistrate would again bring to the notice of Government the need for an immediate increase in the strength of the Police Force to meet the rapid development now taking place in and around Poona. It is the duty of the State to render reasonable protection for its subjects but the extension of suburbs makes it either impossible to check petty crime or give that measure of security which the people are entitled to expect."

53. (*i*) The salient features of the year are the unsatisfactory results in connection with crime which have been enumerated in previous paragraphs. I refer chiefly to—

Salient Features.

(*a*) An increase in crime—paragraphs 2 and 3.

(*b*) An increase in serious crime—paragraph 4.

(*c*) An increase in pending cases—paragraph 9.

(*d*) An increase in undetected crime—paragraph 11.

There may be other unsatisfactory features but these appear to be the main outstanding questions which merit consideration.

(*ii*) I have carefully examined and considered these unsatisfactory results and am of opinion that they are due to—

(1) Increasing Motor Vehicles work;

(2) The result of unwarranted or exaggerated complaints against Police officers;

(3) Shortage of Magistrates; and

(4) Shortage of Police Prosecutors.

I will deal seriatim with each of these items.

(*iii*) For the last two or three years, I have been bringing to the notice of Government that Motor Vehicles work throughout the Province is rapidly increasing owing to the natural expansion of such traffic. I have been urging at the same time, that a new Motor Vehicles Department should be established independent of the Police. I have not hesitated to point out to Government that this Motor Vehicles work has led to unnecessary corruption in the ranks of the Constabulary. I can also state, without fear of contradiction, that many public vehicles plying for hire are not in a condition to do so from the point of view of public safety. But these dangerous features must continue unless and until there is an adequate and specialised staff to cope with such public vehicles. The Police have had to cope with this ever increasing work without the requisite staff to do so. One inevitable result has been that normal work has been partly neglected—crime and all connected therewith. These unsatisfactory figures are evidence of this neglect.

(*iv*) Side by side with the above increase in Motor Vehicles work, we have had during 1938 numerous complaints and allegations made against all ranks of the Police. No District Police officer resents a genuine and true complaint on which a straightforward enquiry can be held and the delinquent dealt with. Such an enquiry has no unsatisfactory results on the morale of the Force as it is merely a question of disciplinary action. It is the unwarranted and exaggerated allegations which cause serious trouble. Amongst officers of the Sub-Inspector's rank, such allegations have created a feeling of nervousness and uneasiness. If an officer in the execution of his normal duties is to be hampered and denied assistance, or is apt to be criticised and found fault with for no good reasons, it is not unnatural that he will be reluctant to use his utmost energies in the execution of those duties. He has become apprehensive, lest at any moment he may have to answer a charge anonymous or difficult to defend owing to the exaggeration and falseness of the statements made. Amongst senior officers the result of these complaints has been the expenditure of considerable time investigating them. Instead of attending to their normal duties relating to the supervision and detection of crime, the attention of these officers has been side-tracked into making these enquiries.

(*v*) The unsatisfactory results enumerated above are chiefly the culmination of these two main factors which have operated throughout the year against the work and morale of the Force.

(*vi*) As regards the shortage of Magistrates, the increase in the pending cases is, I feel, sufficient evidence to show that the present members of the Bench are unable to cope with their work. The increase of cases pending with Magistrates coupled with fewer direct complaints which were made to them—*vide* paragraph 15—makes the situation even more unsatisfactory. I venture to state that in many of our average and larger districts one, if not two, Resident Magistrates to deal solely with criminal cases would be welcomed. The frequent postponements and delays that take place, merely mean unsatisfactory Police results and unnecessary expenditure to Government in the payment of travelling allowance and bhatta, etc., to officers and witnesses. Even petty cases under the Public Conveyances Act or under the District Police Act are too often subject to unnecessary delays as the Magistrate is over-burdened with work.

(*vii*) Coming to the fourth item, shortage of Police Prosecutors, evidence is similar to that in connection with Magistrates. We have had complaints how the Police ask for adjournments in a case because the Prosecutor cannot appear. Apart from adjournments, there is the fact that many cases are left in the hands of Prosecuting Jamadars whose knowledge and experience of prosecution work is not of a high standard. We have now a new scheme for the enlistment of Police Prosecutors. So far this scheme has had satisfactory results ; without extra expense to Government over the original pensionable scheme, we can afford to have more Prosecutors throughout the Province. I am looking into this question to see what further expansion is possible and that too without additional expense to Government.

(*viii*) The above remarks apply to the departmental aspects of the Force. There are external issues which have not lightened the anxiety and burden of the Police. I refer to the recurring communal tension and the increasing labour troubles which will be found recorded in paragraph 49 (4) and (5) above. Many of the incidents reported may appear to have been of a minor nature, but experience has taught us that the Police cannot afford to overlook even minor incidents. As an instance of this, I invite attention to the Moharrum trouble in Nadiad which commenced with merely the splashing of mud between young boys of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

Concluding Remarks.

54. (*a*) During the year, Mr. L. S. Rusby retired from the Indian Police.

In the Provincial Service, there were three casualties due to the retirement of :—

(1) Rao Bahadur H. J. Rawal;

(2) Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik ;

(3) Rao Saheb N. G. Joshi.

(*b*) Six recruits were appointed direct to the Imperial Service but no direct recruit was appointed to the Provincial Service.

Orders were received during the year, appointing Messrs. K. D. Billimoria, K. R. Eates and J. Simmons, as substantive Superintendents in the Indian Police cadre.

(*c*) In conclusion, if in the previous paragraphs I have struck a note of despondency or regret, I can at the same time refer to two features of a satisfactory nature. In paragraph 12 the results in cases sent up for trial can be rightly regarded as satisfactory after making allowances for factors which militate against success, e.g., adjournments, tampering with, and vagaries of witnesses. I refer also, with permissible pride, to the fact that the Police have never failed Government in any emergency, but have risen to the occasion at every demand. More than one threatened communal or labour fracas in Ahmedabad, Poona or Sholapur was nipped in the bud by the energy or initiative of the local Police. For these reasons, I feel justified in stating that the heart of the Force is still sound even if its beat be at times weaker or slower than it ought to be.

G. A. SHILLIDY,

Poona, 17th May 1939. Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

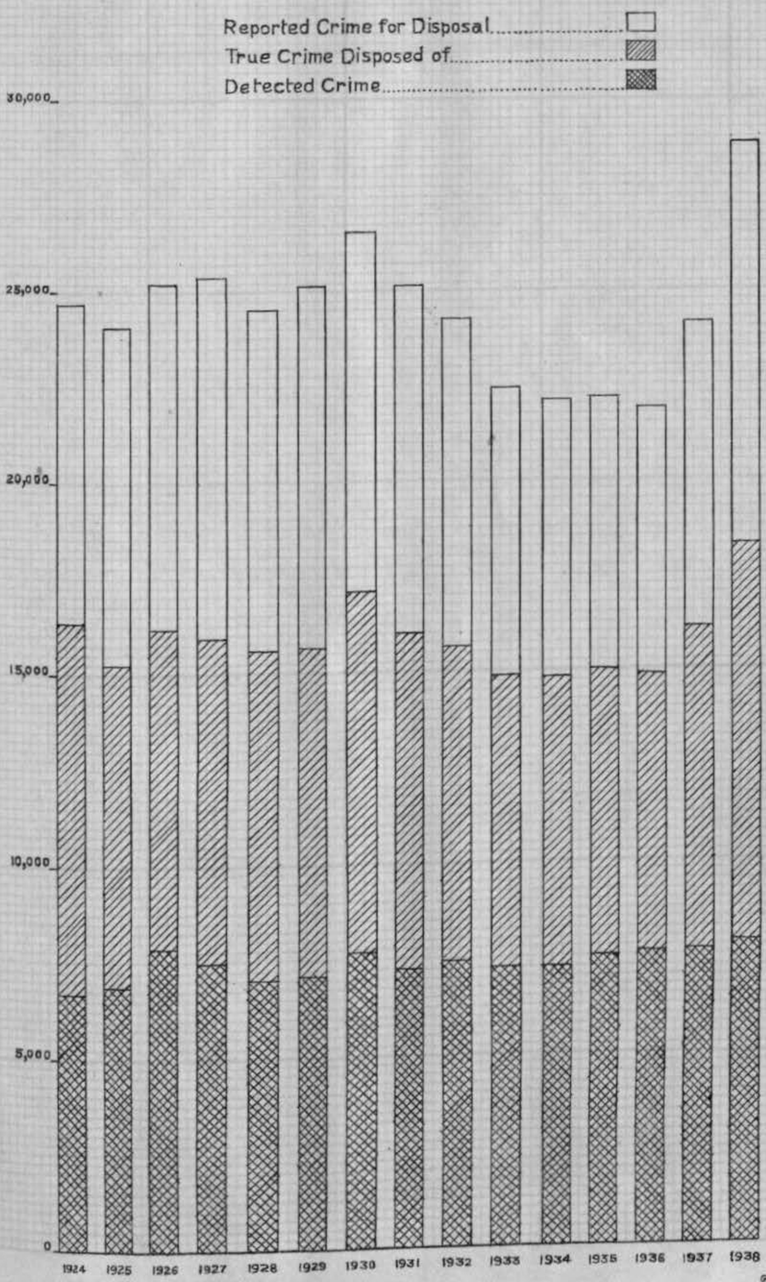
APPENDIX " A " (referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1938.

District	Cognizable crime reported. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence	Thefts (including cattle thefts)	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	3·69	·04	·02	·03	·08	·62	1·32	·06	2·20	
2. Broach	1·66	·05	·02	...	·04	·39	·43	·008	·96	
3. Kaira	2·78	·03	·01	·05	·10	·68	·65	·01	1·56	
4. Panch Mahals	1·47	·03	·02	·02	·11	·41	·42	·03	1·06	
5. Surat	·98	·01	·007	·002	·007	·28	·28	·005	·61	
6. Thana	1·51	·01	·01	·004	·05	·40	·56	·007	1·06	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	7·26	·04	·01	·02	·12	1·81	3·24	·03	5·30	
8. Ahmednagar	·86	·01	·006	·01	·02	·28	·30	·009	·65	
9. East Khandesh	1·11	·01	·004	·01	·03	·33	·43	·01	·84	
10. West Khandesh	1·40	·01	·009	·02	·05	·44	·46	·01	1·02	
11. Nasik	1·68	·02	·003	·01	·05	·55	·59	·009	1·26	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·95	·02	·01	·01	·05	·48	·70	·02	1·32	
12. Poona	1·55	·01	·003	·006	·05	·40	·65	·01	1·15	
13. Satara	·73	·03	·002	·005	·02	·20	·23	·006	·51	
14. Sholapur	1·40	·02	·007	·007	·05	·28	·63	·01	1·02	
15. Belgaum	·88	·04	·01	·006	·01	·19	·26	·02	·54	
16. Bijapur	·73	·03	·009	·005	·01	·17	·21	·01	·47	
17. Dharwar	·96	·02	·01	·001	·02	·25	·37	·02	·70	
18. Kanara	·86	·01	...	...	·009	·30	·33	·03	·69	
19. Kolaba	·67	·01	·003	...	·01	·12	·26	·01	·44	
20. Ratnagiri	·35	·008	·002	·001	·003	·08	·13	·001	·23	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·99	·02	·006	·004	·02	·22	·40	·01	·71	
Total, for the Province, including Railways.	1·46	·02	·008	·01	·04	·35	·55	·01	1·01	

Appendix "B" referred to in paragraph 10

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I. P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FROM 1924 TO 1938.



G.P.Z.D. POONA, 1939.

APPENDIX "C" (referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

—		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range ...	1937	832	458	283	...	175	195	71·89
	1938	1,094	464	393	...	71	327	60·50
Southern Range ...	1937	980	487	351	...	136	351	77·42
	1938	1,032	426	302	...	124	312	59·17
Total ...	1937	1,812	945	634	...	311	546	74·64
	1938	2,126	890	695	...	195	639	59·85

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1938.	Number added during the year 1938.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	347	57	...	...	...	...	57
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	97	6	...	1	...	...	7
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	74	13	...	...	...	...	13
Bhil	2,235	273	4	...	...	...	277
Chhapparband	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	2,222	117	...	...	...	...	117
Futgudi	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	133	9	1	...	...	...	10
Kammi	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	25	2	...	...	...	...	2
Kathodi	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli	324	42	1	...	...	...	43
Lamani	311	31	1	...	...	...	32
Mang	431	18	...	...	...	...	18
Mang-garudi	253	39	...	...	...	...	39
Marwar Baori	54	2	...	...	...	...	2
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	333	14	...	...	...	...	14
Pasi	7	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ramoshi	630	48	...	...	...	...	48
Sansi	64	8	...	5	...	...	13
Tadvi	188	22	...	...	...	...	22
Thakar	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjari	66	7	...	...	...	...	7
Waddar	166	16	1	...	...	...	17
Waghri	335	17	...	...	...	...	17
Mixed gang	93	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	8,509	744	9	6	...	...	759

I (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1938.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1938.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
404	3	16	2	21	2	...	...
104	...	9	1	10	...	...	...
87	...	19	8	27	1	1	...
2,512	22	199	53	274	5	...	...
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2,339	27	...	7	34	1	...	...
48	1	5	...	6	...	...	...
143	...	27	1	28	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
367	2	23	...	25	...	...	...
343	2	16	...	18	1	...	...
449	4	41	...	45	...	...	...
292	...	40	13	53	...	...	...
56	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
347	3	4	44	51	...	2	...
8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
678	4	98	...	102	...	...	...
77	1	1	...	2	...	5	...
210	3	7	...	10	...	...	...
9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
73	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
183	2	6	...	8	4	...	...
352	5	...	1	6	...	...	...
95	4	8	...	12	...	...	...
9,268	85	522	133	740	16	8	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*				Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bauria	...	...	...	3	...	3
Berad	...	...	2	23	381	...
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	10	...	10	20	...	84
Bhampta (Takari) ...	1	...	3	30	...	57
Bhil	8	...	13	287	2,219	6
Chhapparband	...	...	...	1	...	2
Dharala	10	...	11	45	...	2,294
Futgudi	3	...	3	9	...	39
Kaikadi	1	...	1	29	2	112
Kammi	...	...	...	...	...	7
Katbu	1	...	1	1	...	26
Kathodi	...	...	...	1	23	11
Koli	...	...	...	25	338	4
Lamani	...	...	1	19	324	...
Mang	1	...	1	46	...	403
Mang-garudi	1	...	1	54	...	238
Marwar Baori	1	...	2	3	...	53
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	6	...	8	59	2	286
Pasi	...	...	1	1	7	...
Ramoshi	1	...	1	103	...	575
Sansi	1	...	6	8	4	65
Tadvi	1	...	1	11	199	...
Thakar	...	...	...	1	...	8
Vanjari	1	...	1	2	...	71
Waddar	...	...	4	12	170	1
Waghri	4	...	4	10	...	342
Mixed gang	...	...	...	12	34	49
Total ...	51	...	75	815	3,703	4,750

I—*continued.*

population at the year 1938.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1938.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1938.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1938.	Number apprehended during the year 1938.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...
381	1	9	...	14	9	3
84	1	54	5	5	5	...
57	...	6	...	5	7	...
2,225	6	49	37	66	5	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,294	1	34	50	28	12	1
39	...	...	2	2	...	...
114	2	12	1	12	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	5	...	2	...	...
34	...	...	1	3	1	...
842	1	2	7	6	5	1
324	3	4	...	8	1	2
403	2	2	3	6	3	...
238	6	14	6	12	3	...
53	...	6	...	8	...	...
288	6	19	20	4	5	...
7	...	...	1	...	...	...
575	7	1	4	6	...	...
69	...	26	8	10	5	...
199	...	2	...	3	2	...
8	...	...	...	5	...	...
71	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	5	10	1	4	2	...
342	1	10	6	2	4	...
83	1	2	...	3	1	...
8,453	43	270	152	214	70	8

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1938.	Number added during the year 1938.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	112	8	1	...	...	...	9
Kaira	2,555	134	...	...	...	...	134
Thana	108	3	...	...	...	...	3
Ahmednagar	538	52	...	...	...	...	52
East Khandesh	988	111	1	5	...	...	117
West Khandesh	1,041	113	1	...	...	...	114
Nasik	659	104	2	...	...	...	106
Poona	185	28	1	...	...	...	29
Satara	1,077	66	...	...	...	...	66
Sholapur	318	15	...	1	...	...	16
Belgaum	216	33	...	...	...	...	33
Bijapur	179	26	1	...	...	...	27
Dharwar	464	50	2	...	...	...	52
Kanara	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	45	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bombay Suburban District ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,509	744	9	6	...	...	759

I-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

registered members of criminal tribes for the year 1938.

	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1938.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
Total of columns 2 and 8.	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
121	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
2,689	32	...	8	40	1	...	...
111	1	10	...	11	...	...	...
590	4	82	...	86	...	1	...
1,105	13	56	...	69	2	...	...
1,155	8	42	53	103	1	5	...
765	4	80	...	84	1	...	...
214	...	50	25	75	3	2	...
1,143	8	140	...	148	...	...	...
334	3	...	45	48	...	...	...
249	2	11	...	13	5	...	...
206	1	14	...	15	...	...	...
516	4	22	2	28	2	...	...
8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
46	...	15	...	15	...	...	...
16	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
9,268	85	522	133	740	16	8	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*				Resultant registered the end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	2	...	2	5	26	90
Kaira	14	...	15	55	...	2,634
Thana	3	...	3	14	55	42
Ahmednagar	13	...	14	100	324	166
East Khandesh	5	...	7	76	808	221
West Khandesh	2	...	8	111	958	86
Nasik	5	...	6	90	623	52
Poona	1	...	6	81	24	109
Satara	2	...	2	150	...	993
Sholapur	3	...	3	51	76	207
Belgaum	...	...	5	18	201	30
Bijapur	1	...	1	16	143	47
Dharwar	...	...	2	30	458	28
Kanara	...	...	...	1	...	7
Kolaba	...	...	...	15	...	31
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	1	2	7	7
Total ...	51	...	75	815	3,703	4,750

I-A—*continued.*

population at year 1938.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1938.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1938.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1938.	Number apprehended during the year 1938.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
116	1	34	...	17	1	...
2,634	1	43	56	30	16	1
97	...	1	4	3	1	...
490	5	67	18	52	13	2
1,029	...	13	...	9	5	...
1,044	4	21	51	23	8	...
675	2	19	5	18	5	...
133	3	15	...	12	2	...
993	10	8	8	12	3	...
283	6	20	10	3	4	...
231	2	1	...	16	7	3
190	...	9	...	7	1	...
486	8	13	...	10	4	2
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	1	...	2	...	...
14	1	5	...	...	...	...
8,453	43	270	152	214	70	8

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Berad	...	...	11	57	2	30	5	15
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...
Bhil	...	...	44	194	16	34	2	10
Chhapparband	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dharala	...	...	19	90	9	109	2	26
Kaikadi	...	...	30	18	5	2	...	...
Katbu	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Kathodi	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	1
Koli	...	1	4	36	5	22	...	7
Lamani	...	...	1	24	2	8	2	7
Maug	...	...	3	21	5	3	...	...
Mang-Garudi	...	...	42	54	3	8	2	...
Marwar Baori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pardhi	2	...	21	25	12	3	1	3
Pasi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ramoshi	...	...	1	26	4	2	...	...
Sansi	...	...	10	6	...	6	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Vanjari	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	...
Waddar	...	1	6	30	...	...	...	...
Waghri	...	...	3	30	3	20	...	...
Mixed gang	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	3	2	204	646	74	251	19	69

II (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1938.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 9 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	1	1	10	...	11	...	132	...	...	
1	...	17	4	...	21	...	33	...	...	
...	2	15	...	...	15	...	29	...	...	
6	30	13	71	1	85	2	423	8	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	2	22	148	...	170	...	427	12	12	
...	...	17	7	...	24	...	79	1	1	
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	
...	...	1	2	...	3	...	13	...	...	
1	4	2	22	1	25	...	105	...	...	
...	1	...	6	...	6	...	51	...	...	
...	...	3	9	1	13	2	47	...	...	
1	1	14	4	...	18	...	129	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	
8	9	39	11	1	51	...	135	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
8	8	4	13	...	17	...	66	4	2	
...	1	39	7	3	49	...	72	...	...	
...	8	...	14	...	14	...	37	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	
...	2	7	6	...	13	...	52	1	1	
...	...	3	15	...	18	...	74	2	1	
...	...	2	6	...	8	...	11	...	...	
25	69	206	355	7	568	4	1,934	28	25	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	22	117	12	129	2	26
Thana	...	...	...	1	4	7	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	7	8	12	1	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	16	82	5	2	7	3
West Khandesh... ...	...	...	29	91	1	10	...	...
Nasik	...	...	13	104	8	53	...	16
Poona	...	...	12	24	8	2	2	...
Satara	...	1	2	48	9	5	...	...
Sholapur	2	...	42	28	1	1	...	1
Belgaum	...	1	13	36	7	20	4	7
Bijapur	...	...	9	34	2	7	...	...
Dharwar	1	...	26	72	3	14	4	16
Bombay Suburban District .	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	2	204	646	74	251	19	69

II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1938.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 2 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	35	5	...	40	...	44	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	2	25	163	...	188	...	498	14	12	
...	2	...	8	...	8	...	22	...	...	
2	2	9	18	...	27	...	59	3	3	
...	18	6	41	...	47	...	180	...	...	
4	15	16	29	5	50	2	202	2	2	
1	7	...	31	1	32	...	234	3	3	
1	8	20	4	...	24	...	81	...	1	
8	10	9	21	1	31	2	116	5	3	
...	1	46	12	...	58	...	134	1	1	
...	2	6	4	...	10	...	100	...	...	
...	...	7	7	...	14	...	66	...	...	
8	2	26	11	...	37	...	183	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	
25	69	206	355	7	568	4	1,934	28	25	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1938 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5 −6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	2	...	2	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	1	3	...	4	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	16	28	...	44	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	7	33	...	40	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	3	...	3	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	2	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	5	...	7	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	20	85	...	105	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	208	500	4	704	23
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	7	36	...	43	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	5	24	1	28	...
		Total ...	267	721	5	983	24
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	174	422	...	59	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	12	29	...	41	2
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	61	122	...	183	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	31	100	...	131	16
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	4	24	...	28	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	21	105	...	126	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	30	260	...	290	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	278	948	5	1,221	9
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	29	...	36	3
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	2[illegible]0	1,108	9	1,293	31
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	44	173	...	217	12
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	15	...	19	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	45	150	...	195	2
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	44	186	1	229	10
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	72	255	...	327	...
		Total ...	1,037	3,926	15	4,938	91

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	20	4	...	24	1	1	25	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	17	2	9	28	6	4	34	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
3	17	72	1	9	82	11	7	93	2	1	...	2	1
207	279	131	30	28	196	155	40	351	1	2	13	26	102
3	9	31	...	...	31	6	3	37	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	6	...	13	20	11	4	31	...	...	...	...	...
235	331	285	39	61	390	192	60	582	4	4	13	29	103
70	177	132	69	136	337	11	2	348	5	7	...	6	3
7	14	9	4	5	18	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
23	46	92	11	9	112	5	1	117	1	...	...	...	11
33	32	85	5	7	47	9	1	56	...	3	...	...	8
7	3	11	...	4	15	2	2	17	...	1	...	...	...
22	20	43	2	36	81	7	3	88	...	3	...	...	1
43	28	192	4	12	238	38	31	245	7	1	...	2	1
371	335	387	50	58	500	255	108	755	3	8	238	4	55
4	9	9	1	10	20	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
595	296	272	32	63	376	203	67	579	...	10	386	7	129
58	56	57	5	20	82	79	14	161	...	9	2	8	6
7	4	7	1	...	8	14	4	22	...	...	...	...	4
31	48	103	8	3	114	53	18	167	...	...	1	1	18
47	65	83	16	8	108	98	37	206	...	...	...	4	12
54	95	136	21	21	178	20	9	198	...	...	8	3	1
1,372	1,223	1,568	229	392	2,204	797	297	3,001	16	42	635	35	249

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	99	189	...	288	10
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	154	685	5	834	93
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	90	627	6	711	6
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	42	120	1	161	4
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	862	5,985	10	6,837	156
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	1,247	7,607	22	8,832	269
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	66	341	14	393	20
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	44	257	...	301	1
		Total ...	110	598	14	694	21
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	154	848	25	977	35
		Theft { ordinary	924	8,460	1,241	8,143	231
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	158	735	14	879	21
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	99	299	...	398	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	154	471	9	616	16
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	128	914	85	957	18
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	28	1	28	1
		Total ...	1,618	11,755	1,375	11,998	323
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*4,269	24,607	1,431	27,445	728

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders. (2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false. (3) *Column 15.*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A,

Column 10 of Statement A, Part I for 1937			4,065
Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation ...	+209	} =	+204
Cases wrongly shown as pending excluded	−3		
Cases transferred from this Statement to Statement AA, Part I ...	−3		
Cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I, to this Statement...	+1		
			4,269

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 5+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
22	99	43	20	89	152	15	1	167	...	5	...	7	4
116	235	166	19	191	381	62	20	443	2	12	...	3	36
68	200	29	12	396	443	22	6	465	...	...	...	1	5
44	29	41	12	29	83	32	8	115	...	2	...	...	5
443	1,182	1,175	123	3,746	5,054	322	108	5,376	4	8	148	10	54
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
693	1,746	1,454	186	4,451	6,113	453	143	6,566	6	27	148	21	104
199	96	58	12	4	88	292	76	380	...	4	113	3	15
71	64	144	9	11	164	48	14	212	...	1	14	6	15
270	160	202	21	15	252	340	90	592	...	5	127	9	30
106	198	391	39	192	647	159	91	806	2	13	1	2	13
788	1,295	2,948	192	2,612	6,993	842	454	7,835	4	73	3	40	58
112	237	349	22	117	503	404	111	906	...	21	5	7	...
35	45	298	13	3	314	109	75	423	2	1	...	4	6
112	130	232	13	110	354	525	69	879	1	12	50	2	4
323	243	133	28	204	455	1,847	386	2,302	1	2	185	4	39
1	4	9	...	12	22	11	6	33	...	1	...	...	...
1,477	2,153	4,355	307	3,250	9,287	3,897	1,192	13,184	10	123	244	59	120
4,047	5,618	7,864	782	8,169	18,246	5,679	1,782	23,925	36	201	1,167	153	606

Part I, for 1937 :—

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part I—

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Number pending from previous year. 4	Number reported in the year. 5	Number in which investigation was refused. 6	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6). 7	Number proved or declared to be false. 8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	37	251	1	287	1
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	781	7,008	1	7,788	16
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).	142	703	...	845	1
		Total ...	*960	7,962	2	8,920	18

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders. (2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false. (3) *Column 15.*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates. (4) Cases entered against serial No. 3 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement AA—Part I—for the sake of convenience.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement AA,

Column 10 of Statement AA, Part I for 1937 ... ...
Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation ... ... +78
Cases transferred from Statement A, Part I to this Statement ... ... +3
Cases transferred from this statement to Statement A, Part I ... ... −1

PART I

for the year 1938 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)
40	44	115	6	80	202	40	31	242	1	...	3	2	11
160	656	6,745	94	107	6,947	3,429	3,063	10,376	1	9	16	34	16
51	87	599	3	103	705	179	170	884	1	...	...	28	...
251	787	7,459	103	290	7,854	3,648	3,264	11,502	3	9	19	64	27

Part I, for 1937:—

880
+80

960

C. M. S. YATES,

for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1938 for the Province of

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	......	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	9	4	...	...	11	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	......	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	31	31	3	...	42	28
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	11	21	2	...	24	19
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	......	2	...	...	2	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	2	1	...	1	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	11	...	...	11	6
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	19	98	...	...	98	89
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,240	2,688	34	9	1,904	862
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	11	33	...	1	35	35
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	1	21	...	...	19	14
		Total ...	1,425	2,911	40	10	2,147	1,057
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	276	538	27	...	493	180
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	21	37	...	...	33	12
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	111	257	8	...	241	157
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	34	88	3	5	71	47
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	20	...	...	19	12
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	14	49	3	...	49	45
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	24	222	2	2	209	188
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	5[illegible]0	1,579	23	...	1,387	652
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	13	...	...	12	9

PART II.

Bombay (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
9	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
14	...	17	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
5	...	5	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	......
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	......
9	4	17	19	7	4	2	...	...	...	8	......
1,042	...	1,987	1,001	222	554	9	...	85	75	210	1
...	...	8	26	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
5	...	3	34	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	......
1,090	4	2,042	1,093	261	595	12	...	85	75	222	1
313	8	275	29	2	13	13	5	1	...	12	6
21	...	24	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	......
84	...	91	12	4	2	4	...	24	...	...	......
24	...	43	20	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	......
4	...	11	13	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	...	22	41	35	4	8	...	3	...	2	......
735	4	671	669	216	335	5	3	70	423	7	......
3	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	......

STATEMENT A–

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. 4	Arrested by the Police during the year. 5	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. 6	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. 7	Number of persons tried. 8	Number convicted. 9
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	309	1,341	39	...	1,124	350
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	58	191	10	1	155	92
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	4	29	1	...	26	13
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	90	253	7	...	221	166
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	46	178	3	...	150	93
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	73	236	4	3	211	151
		Total ...	1,648	5,031	130	11	4,401	2,167
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	486	459	64	3	466	202
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	181	670	48	3	455	326
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	42	108	14	1	86	46
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	46	86	9	...	100	55
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	644	3,122	100	4	2,663	1,740
30	311, 400 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	......	16	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,399	4,461	235	11	3,770	2,370

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
774	3	438	462	124	281	1	4	44	559	21	......
63	...	76	218	30	140	...	6	1	6	20	......
13	...	6	35	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	......
55	...	106	87	25	42	1	...	8	2	1	......
57	...	65	202	55	111	...	...	6	...	4	......
60	...	86	23	11	8	3	...	2	8	4	......
2,234	15	1,923	1,823	519	993	36	19	159	1,021	71	6
264	4	409	151	7	82	...	...	3	...	50	9
129	2	331	218	69	107	3	1	10	...	6	1
40	2	49	104	18	81	...	...	...	...	7	......
44	...	19	66	13	48	...	...	4	...	...	......
923	10	986	660	183	357	3	1	9	305	21	......
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1,400	18	1,810	1,199	290	675	6	2	26	305	84	10

STATEMENT A—

Serial 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. 4	Arrested by the Police during the year. 5	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. 6	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. 7	Number of persons tried. 8	Number convicted. 9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	122	468	16	3	408	85
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	49	248	8	1	220	161
		Total ...	171	716	24	4	628	246
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	138	836	15	5	728	538
		Theft { ordinary ...	778	5,449	111	9	4,898	3,935
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	129	554	6	3	465	376
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	123	445	6	1	490	410
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	174	430	17	...	439	269
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	227	1,050	17	...	850	293
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	......	16	2	...	14	13
		Total ...	1,569	8,780	174	18	7,884	5,834
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*6,212	21,899	603	54	18,830	11,674

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1937 6,220

Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement AA, Part I ... −3
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I ... +1 } = −8
Erroneous inclusions and omissions adjusted ... ... −6

6,212

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
323	...	158	769	152	522	2	...	3	204	7	......
59	...	61	113	22	84	...	...	7	15	7	......
382	...	219	882	174	606	2	...	10	219	14	......
190	...	218	239	121	92	1	3	4	1	6	......
963	36	1,183	1,853	678	806	6	3	17	12	67	......
89	18	205	510	130	275	3	1	...	5	13	......
80	2	65	145	97	40	2	1	3	...	6	......
170	7	141	1,195	139	843	1	5	1	81	2	......
557	...	408	4,806	923	3,301	2	...	...	383	4	......
1	...	...	35	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
2,050	63	2,220	8,783	2,107	5,365	15	13	25	482	98	......
7,156	100	8,214	13,780	3,351	8,234	71	34	305	2,102	489	17

Part II, for 1937 :—

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

T Bk K 4—10

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part II—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	45	148	1	...	155	129
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	933	8,465	24	2	8,521	8,116
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924) ...	55	673	2	...	663	615
		Total ...	*1,033	9,286	27	2	9,339	8,860

NOTES.—(1) *Columns 13 to 15*—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates. (2) Persons entered against serial No. 3 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement AA—Part II—for the sake of convenience.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement AA.

Column 12 of Statement AA, Part II, for 1937			998
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement A, Part I ...	+3	} =	+35
Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement A, Part I ...	−1		
Erroneous inclusions and omissions adjusted	+33		
			1,033

PART II.

for the year 1938 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
26	...	33	69	45	5	4	...	...	5	2	......
405	3	840	4,295	3,401	636	7	1	3	12	38	......
48	28	62	257	246	8	1	...	...	...	31	......
479	31	935	4,621	3,692	649	12	1	3	17	71	......

Part II, for 1937 :—

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1938 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	......	......	......	......
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	......	......	......	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	......	......	......	......
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	......	......	......	......
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	71	274	345	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	3	33	36	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	68	253	321	8
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	7	18	25	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	20	24	......
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	3	9	12	......
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	64	649	713	......
		Total ...	220	1,256	1,476	13

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6	62	207	67	......	......	1	......
......	8	17	10	......	......	......	......
25	79	114	95	......	......	1	......
2	6	4	12	......	......	......	......
3	1	16	4	......	......	......	......
3	1	5	3	......	......	......	......
11	68	571	63	......	......	......	......
50	225	934	254	......	......	2	......

STATEMENT B—

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Number pending at beginning of year. 4	Cases reported in the year. 5	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5). 6	Number dismissed without trial. 7
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	......	......	......	......
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	1	6	7	2
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	......	1	1	......
		Total ...	1	7	8	2
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	13	40	53	5
		Total ...	13	40	53	5
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	......	12	12	......
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	147	1,628	1,775	248
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	22	222	244	21
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,279	10,145	11,424	1,022
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	......	1	1	......
		Total ...	1,448	12,008	13,456	1,291
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	31	184	215	42
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	55	289	344	59
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	173	2,024	2,197	236
		Total ...	259	2,497	2,756	337
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	6	7	1
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	......	8	8	2
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	167	1,025	1,192	154
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	56	528	584	41

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1	2	2	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
......	1	2	3	......	......	......	......
4	17	9	18	......	......	......	......
4	17	9	18	......	......	......	......
1	9	2	......	......	......	......	......
666	576	124	161	......	......	......	......
27	139	38	19	......	......	......	......
4,357	3,465	1,219	1,360	......	......	4	1 Transferred.
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,052	4,189	1,383	1,540	......	......	4	1 Transferred.
46	70	17	38	......	......	......	2 Transferred.
76	102	51	56	......	......	......	......
819	734	224	184	......	......	......	......
941	906	292	278	......	......	......	2 Transferred.
1	1	2	2	......	......	......	......
2	3	1	......	......	......	......	......
329	412	56	241	1	......	......	......
81	322	35	102	......	......	......	3 Transferred

STATEMENT B—

1 Serial No	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Number pending at beginning of year. 4	Cases reported in the year. 5	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5). 6	Number dismissed without trial. 7
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.				
26	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	420	3,434	3,854	499
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	42	702	744	1
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	4	5	......
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	66	557	623	268
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	2	26	28	......
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	72	179	251	13
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	62	435	497	34
		Total ...	889	6,904	7,793	1,013
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,257	82,732	86,989	144
		Total ...	4,257	82,732	86,989	144
		Grand Total ...	*7,087	105,444	112,531	2,805

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* The figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1937, was 7,256. The difference between the Motor Vehicles Act and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act which have been

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,893	1,127	344	491	......	......	......	......
15	28	642	58	......	......	......	......
......	3	1	2	......	......	......	......
5	65	193	92	......	......	......	......
7	6	12	3	......	......	......	......
31	52	73	82	......	......	......	......
122	142	89	110	......	......	......	......
1,986	2,161	1,447	1,183	1	......	......	3 Transferred.
4,183	5,782	70,952	5,928	......	......	......	......
4,183	5,782	70,952	5,928	......	......	......	......
12,216	13,281	75,019	9,204	1	......	6	6 Transferred.

this figure and the one in column 4 is 169 cases. Out of these 107 cases represent those under excluded from this statement. No explanation has been furnished for the balance of 62 cases.

C. M. S. YATES,

for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1938 for

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	......	...	...
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	......	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	......	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	......	...	...
		Total ...	......	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State ...	......	...	...
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	......	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	122	316	23
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	4	50	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	68	291	41
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	19	46	1
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	18	2
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks ...	3	12	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	200	2,350	246
		Total ...	420	3,083	313
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	......	...	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	......	21	...
12A	376	... Rape by the husband ...	......	1	...
		Total ...	......	22	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	41	160	13
		Total ...	41	160	13

PART II.

the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED: Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	REMARKS: Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	REMARKS: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	REMARKS: Committed to Sessions.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	15
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	454	4	105	248	73·15	90	7	...	2	......
......	54	...	11	27	54·00	16	...	...	...	......
7	393	33	95	145	43·67	107	13	...	...	......
......	66	3	31	12	25·53	20	...	...	...	......
......	24	...	4	17	85·00	3	...	...	...	......
......	15	1	2	3	25·00	6	3	...	...	......
16	2,780	11	260	2,166	83·43	301	42	...	34	......
30	3,786	52	508	2,618	77·09	543	65	...	36	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	21	4	11	1	4·76	5	...	...	...	......
......	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......
......	22	4	11	1	4·54	6	...	...	...	......
10	204	24	86	17	9·82	71	6	...	...	......
10	204	24	86	17	9·82	71	6	...	...	......

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	......	19	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	338	3,235	31
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	317	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	3,394	23,605	314
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	......	38	...
		Total ...	3,734	27,214	345
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	43	324	15
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	84	377	6
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	665	4,916	52
		Total ...	792	5,617	73
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295-A. 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	16	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	......	1	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	295	2,296	11
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	214	940	5
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	966	6,976	68
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	46	704	19
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	4	133	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	157	995	166
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	3	47	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	267	413	14
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	66	434	...
		Total ...	2,144	13,015	284
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,821	83,969	4,235
		Total ...	4,821	83,969	4,235
		Grand Total ...	*11,952	133,110	5,263

*The total number of persons shown in columns 4 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1937 was these, 112 persons represent those concerning cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and the explanation has been furnished for the balance of—1,144 persons.

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Committed to Sessions.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
......	19	...	17	2	10·52	...	...	...	...	......
4	3,600	524	1,871	263	8·05	400	542	...	...	......
......	319	...	227	21	6·62	71	...	...	...	......
95	27,218	2,961	14,610	2,162	9·03	3,866	3,619	...	12	......
......	38	...	36	2	5·26	...	...	...	...	......
99	31,194	3,485	16,761	2,450	8·89	4,337	4,161	...	12	......
15	367	76	142	21	6·19	105	23	...	...	......
2	465	62	204	72	18·79	89	38	...	3	......
55	5,578	484	3,431	620	12·47	556	487	...	...	......
72	6,410	622	3,777	713	12·53	750	548	...	3	......
......	18	1	5	5	31·25	6	1	...	...	......
......	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	2,681	304	1,296	104	4·46	647	331	...	3	......
7	1,152	94	656	93	9·84	209	100	...	25	......
46	7,964	1,045	4,233	568	8·06	1,222	895	...	22	......
3	856	3	407	360	44·28	67	19	...	...	......
......	137	...	18	37	27·81	82	...	...	...	......
8	1,310	1	703	411	35·40	215	10	...	...	......
......	51	9	15	15	31·25	12	...	...	...	......
5	689	22	179	201	47·07	255	32	...	...	......
1	493	35	183	84	19·35	132	53	...	...	......
91	15,382	1,515	7,702	1,877	14·08	2,847	1,441	...	50	......
336	92,689	560	6,798	75,541	85·64	6,553	3,237	5	6	......
336	92,689	560	6,798	75,541	85·64	6,553	3,237	5	6	......
638	149,687	6,262	35,643	83,217	60·13	15,107	9,458	5	107	......

13,308. The difference between this figure and the one in column 4 is—1,256 persons. Out of Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, which have been excluded from Statement B, Part I. No

C. M. S. YATES,

for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1938.

Offence. 1	Number of cases in which property was stolen. 2	Number of cases in which property was recovered. 3	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. 4	Amount of property stolen. 5	Amount of property recovered. 6	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen. 7
				Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,636	1,763	48·49	4,63,791	74,803	23·28
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	245	...	......	20,132	...
(c) Other thefts	6,928	3,589	51·80	3,21,156	1,15,021	43·73
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	88	43	48·86	25,789	4,906	12·61
(b) Other Robbery	320	143	44·69	23,210	2,965	23·34
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	330	207	62·73	33,586	16,786	51·22
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	49	16	32·65	13,192	3,403	22·85
Total ...	11,351	6,006	52·91	8,80,724	2,38,022	33·54
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	2	...	...	85	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	24	20	83·33	3,568	1,809	50·70
Total ...	26	20	76·92	3,653	1,809	49·52

(1) Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases:—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,24,333	Rs. 61,563	49·51

(2) Rs. 26,333 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 27,297 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1938 in 1,290 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1938 is Rs. 1,72,032.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1938 in 2,392 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 3,63,785.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1938 in 1,525 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 1,03,339.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the

	District.	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	3	6
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	3
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	5
	Total, N. R. ...	...	12	6	9	35
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	1	...	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	1	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	1	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	1	...	6
	Total, S. R. ...	...	10	6	7	36

D.

Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1938.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	4	316	...	...	1,340	...	...	1,711
11	...	101	...	...	388	...	...	503
27	...	207	...	...	737	...	...	977
11	...	107	...	...	444	...	...	565
15	...	137	...	...	592	...	...	748
20	...	184	...	...	509	...	...	718
14	1	114	...	...	315	...	...	447
25	1	164	...	...	610	...	...	805
32	...	215	...	...	698	...	...	951
21	...	161	...	...	536	...	...	772
34	1	225	...	...	828	...	...	1,094
18	2	146	...	...	396	...	...	568
268	9	2,077	...	...	7,393	...	...	9,809
40	18	382	...	...	1,145	...	...	1,595
30	...	201	...	...	678	...	...	914
24	2	187	...	...	746	...	...	966
26	1	153	...	...	563	...	...	749
22	...	166	...	...	534	...	...	727
35	...	199	...	...	776	...	...	1,016
15	...	144	...	...	400	...	...	563
13	...	101	...	...	342	...	...	460
14	...	132	...	...	433	...	...	583
24	11	177	...	...	588	...	...	808
243	32	1,842	...	...	6,205	...	...	8,381

STATEMENT

	District. 1	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 17	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17). 18	Area of District in square miles. 19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,278·62
	Total, N. R. ...	...	...	...	36,554 Sq. miles 1,278·62 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,891
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,582
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,906·85
	Total, S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,805 Sq. miles 1,906·85 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 *minus* column 10 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	13	2·27	584	4,471	2·61
334,170	68,806	9	11	3·14	664	758	1·50
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·62	756	1,997	2·04
454,526	54,758	8	18	2·85	801	827	1·45
693,613	98,936	10	9	2·26	927	840	1·05
836,625	119,001	16	27	4·89	1,165	1,626	2·26
179,524	70,377	6	7	0·36	401	1,192	2·66
988,206	98,660	17	16	8·25	1,227	1,102	1·36
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4·83	1,268	1,534	1·61
771,794	76,836	14	22	7·26	1,068	1,175	1·62
1 000,048	156,408	29	22	5·41	914	1,972	1·80
......	......	11	11	2·25	......	1,008	1·78
8,205,959	1,457,525	182	189	3·95 Sq. miles. 2·25 Ry. miles.	836	18,502	1·88
1,169,798	256,003	25	32	3·35	733	2,657	1·66
1,179,712	112,306	20	19	5·35	1,290	785	0·85
877,520	135,632	16	15	4·72	908	1,639	1·69
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	6·00	1,437	1,020	1·36
869,220	101,194	16	22	7·80	1,195	1,045	1·44
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·51	1,085	1,651	1·62
417,835	36,377	12	16	7·01	739	313	0·55
628,721	45,353	10	12	4·80	1,366	632	1·37
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·97	2,234	425	0·72
......	......	13	23	2·36	......	1,291	1·60
8,624,711	1,085,866	167	184	5·25 Sq. miles. 2·36 Ry. miles.	1,029	11,458	1·36

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	2	12
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	...	1	4
	Total ...	4	4	...	3	16
	Grand Total ...	*4	*26	*12	*19	†87
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...		...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the
are employed being explained in the text of the Report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 61 officers and this strength represents the normal
a combined cadre for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind) and B. P. officers stood at 109 the
Superintendent—of Police in the Deputation reserve for service in the Western India States and
account of reorganization of the Ahmedabad City Police Force.

† There has been a net decrease of 4 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of
the text of the Report (Paragraph 29, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	62
1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	16
28	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	82
†539	†43	†3,944	...	...	†13,598	...	...	18,272
...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	7
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	1	53	...	...	13	...	...	68

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

requirements of the Province. The total sanctioned strength of I. P. officers (who are borne on same figure as at the end of 1937. During 1938, there was a reduction of one appointment of Deputy Gujarat States Agencies which was counterbalanced by an addition of a similar appointment on

and below the rank of Inspectors and men over that of last year. This decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	94,33,268	2,598	*94,35,866	76,359 Sq. miles. 3,185·47 Ry. miles.
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1938-39 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,31,533

† Four sub posts which were erroneously included in the figure shown in the statement

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 *minus* column 10 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	349	†373	4·51 Sq. miles. 2·31 Rly. miles.	921	29,960	1·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of the Scriptory Staff.
for 1937 have been omitted.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal (including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	50	1,656	43	1,606	61	497	49
	2. Broach	13	489	12	489	...	203	13
	3. Kaira	30	944	25	933	40	501	24
	4. Panch Mahals	13	551	10	545	40	266	13
	5. Surat	18	729	17	719	10	286	18
	6. Thana	22	693	20	687	...	336	22
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	17	429	18	422	...	108	18
	8. Ahmednager	28	774	25	765	...	431	28
	9. East Khandesh	35	913	29	896	...	435	35
	10. West Khandesh	23	697	22	690	40	327	23
	11. Nasik	38	1,053	32	1,045	40	466	38
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	25	542	22	535	...	157	24
	Total, N. R. ...	312	9,470	275	9,332	231	4,013	305
Southern Range.	13. Poona	63	1,527	55	1,516	...	574	63
	14. Satara	33	879	31	875	40	352	33
	15. Sholapur	30	933	29	918	40	419	30
	16. Belgaum	30	716	27	713	...	399	30
	17. Bijapur	25	700	25	696	...	356	25
	18. Dharwar	38	975	36	964	40	370	40
	19. Kanara	18	544	15	534	...	295	18
	20. Kolaba	16	443	12	434	...	253	15
	21. Ratnagiri	17	565	15	557	40	277	15
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	41	765	37	759	...	150	41
	Total, S. R. ...	311	8,047	282	7,966	160	3,445	310

E.

Management of the Force for the Province of Bombay for the year 1938.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	1	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	10	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	24	9	150	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
1	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	14	1	98	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	12

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1,724	43	1,305	134	118	346
	2. Broach	1	754	12	393	23	63	217
	3. Kaira	...	392	25	417	33	113	276
	4. Panch Mahals	...	371	10	375	24	39	198
	5. Surat	...	383	17	584	31	67	322
	6. Thana	...	680	20	534	58	89	216
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	341	18	362	21	20	162
	8. Ahmednagar	...	425	25	668	47	50	231
	9. East Khandesh	...	607	29	732	59	98	258
	10. West Khandesh	...	445	22	578	59	58	223
	11. Nasik	...	767	32	841	43	140	326
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	477	22	517	40	81	188
	Total, N. R. ...	1	7,366	275	7,306	572	936	2,963
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1,028	55	1,175	87	134	532
	14. Satara	...	465	31	776	53	78	312
	15. Sholapur	...	284	29	712	51	82	363
	16. Belgaum	...	377	27	589	20	80	187
	17. Bijapur	...	228	25	605	31	63	200
	18. Dharwar	...	1,620	36	902	41	121	236
	19. Kanara	...	156	15	470	33	72	165
	20. Kolaba	...	344	12	303	18	26	65
	21. Ratnagiri	...	325	15	469	30	43	165
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	733	37	748	28	78	296
	Total, S. R. ...	...	5,560	282	6,749	392	777	2,521

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
220	463	50	16	1	16	3	18	231·25	1·64	1·09	57
97	86	6	4	1	1	...	4	47·24	·63	·81	1
208	96	30	7	5	1	...	1	66·56	1·70	·10	16
125	52	10	4	1	1	...	4	50 27	·75	·07	9
114	48	15	2	...	8	...	5	192·62	·52	·69	11
114	34	37	8	11	3	...	5	206·99	·44	·72	8
119	100	11	6	...	...	...	3	208·53	2·41	·71	6
136	137	43	...	2	2	...	5	196·60	·54	·65	12
122	152	45	2	...	5	...	6	189·62	·52	·67	23
103	90	30	3	1	2	...	8	182·75	·50	1·12	8
235	119	38	2	3	9	1	3	55·98	·15	·27	14
67	19	16	15	...	7	...	6	90·28	1·35	1·08	10
1,660	1,396	331	69	25	55	4	68	...	...	...	175
276	106	58	12	3	2	...	11	16·55	·44	·72	19
125	119	39	1	1	3	...	7	13·45	·04	·79	6
179	207	39	4	6	2	...	3	151·00	·41	·31	16
110	163	18	2	3	...	...	4	48·93	·14	·54	6
96	140	25	1	...	2	...	8	27·29	·52	1·11	4
212	200	35	1	1	6	...	7	107·46	·29	·79	13
63	93	23	...	...	1	...	3	269·34	·73	·56	13
83	141	14	2	1	1	...	4	229·72	·63	·92	13
110	77	21	3	...	...	...	9	130·52	·35	1·61	10
152	28	13	2	2	4	...	10	64·30	·18	1·32	10
1,406	1,265	281	28	17	21	...	66	...	...	...	110

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	16	40	15	...	...	29
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	5	9	5	9	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	46	25	45	24	2	105	47
	Grand Total ...	669	17,542	602	17,322	*393	7,563	662

* Besides these, there are 15 magazine rifles in the Surat District and

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	38	10	248	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	17

2 rifles short (·22"-R. F. mark III) at the Police Training School, Nasik.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	46	40	15	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	5	9	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	...	46	45	24	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1	12,972	602	14,079	964	1,713	5,484

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without *pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3,066	2,661	614	97	42	76	4	134	...	...	...	287

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and Constables are shown as men.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.